...are never, under any circumstances, ... but always in bottles, with a finely ... United States Internal Revenue (special) stamp covering the cork of each bottle ... to both sides of the neck of same ... purporting to be Hostetter's, without ... are counterfeit.
HOSTETTER & SMITH.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
... C. H. FOWLER WILL LECTURE IN ... Hall, under the auspices of the Women's ... Association, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. ... The Bible the Prophet of Science." ... Ad...
...ENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB ... at this evening at Myers' Hall, corner of ... Sigel-sts.
...BLICANS OF THE ELEVENTH WARD ... this evening at Martine's Hall. Col. ... Davis, Republican candidate for Congress ... and the Hon. Luther Ladin Mills will ... meeting.

AUCTION SALES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
...LAR TRADE SALE ...RY GOODS, ...y, Oct. 15, 9:30 a. m. ...ant to both Country and City Trade. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...T AUCTION SALE OF ..., Shoes & Rubbers ...sday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a.m. ...all grades, from Medium Quality ... Made, and the assortment com... ...'s Fur Lined and Warm Lined ... be sold. ...es and Goods ready for inspection. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
...SDAY, OCT. 17, AT 9:30 A. M., ...LAR TRADE SALE OF ..., Glassware, and Furniture, ...rates Crockery, in open lots, ...Barrels Glassware, assorted, ...Doz. Lamps, ...Doz. Argand Chimneys, ...Doz. Sun Burners.
...RNITURE AT 12 O'CLOCK, ...of Parlor Suits, Dressing Cases, ...Commodes, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, ...nut Tables, Rockers, Easy Chairs, ...kers, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Chromos, ...ked for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
...SON, POMEROY & CO., ...ctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
...TUESDAY'S SALE, Oct. 15, at 9:30 a. m., ...NITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ...AL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ...brary Miscellaneous Books, General Mer... ...rockery and Tin Ware, Glass and Plated ...kets, Comforters, etc., etc. ...ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.
...ALOGUE SALE 150 ... OIL PAINTINGS AT STORE ...3 MADISON-ST., ...y and Thursday, Oct. 16 and 17, ...t 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. ...RES ON FREE EXHIBITION ...esday, during Day and Evening. ...uperb collection embraces many ...rks of American and Foreign Ar... ...l is well worthy the attention of ... ...sitively unreserved. ...ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.
...BUTTERS, LONG & CO. ...ctioneers and Real-Estate Agents, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
...E THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE ...oods, Clothing, Notions, ...rnishing Goods, Etc., ...Y, Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our 173 & 175 Randolph-st. ...A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
...AT AUCTION SALE. ...NESE WORKS OF ART. ...AY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, at ...oms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. ...rtisement on first page of Tribune. ...A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
...M. M. SANDERS & CO., ...2 and 74 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
...R AUCTION SALE OF ...TS AND SHOES ...Tuesday, Oct. 15. ...clude full lines of prime Fall ...inter Goods adapted to the ...of the trade. Decided BAR... ...at this sale.
By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.
...NOTHER GREAT SALE OF ...ROCKERY, ...Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock. ...W. G. Crockery, in open lots. ...Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in open lots. ...Rock. and Yellow Ware, in original pkgs. ...Glassware, assorted. ..., assorted. ...cked for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.
...CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., ...uctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALE ...S, SHOES, & RUBBERS, TUESDAY, OCT. 15. ...DRY GOODS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
...YEING AND CLEANING. ...YE ...USE Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express. AUG. SCHWARZ. Boston Fancy Steam Dye House, 158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.
OIL-TANKS. ...LSON & EVENDEN, ... OIL TANKS AND SHIPPING CANS, 47 & 49 West Lake-street, CHICAGO. ...SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
...POWDER. ...AKING ...OWDER ...ure. ...oyal" is now the only Baking Powder in the ... for this powder direct from the wine-growing ... the has to pay a few pennies more for ...er, that it's economy to use it. Another ... without eggs. An old lady from Ohio ... This is because the best and most whole... ...lth, and by such eminent chemists as ... ...ete. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

5 weeks 1st 5 weeks

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

NORTHWEST BAR ASSOCIATION.

"An Association of Lawyers, in which membership is restricted to those of high character, and to one in each county."
JAS. GRANT, Sec., Chicago.

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COLORADO—Denver, Arapahoe County. WELLS, SMITH & MACON.
Fairplay, Park County. WILBURN CHRISTISON.
Georgetown, Clear Creek County. THOMAS MITCHELL.
Silverton, San Juan County. L. F. HOLLINGSWORTH.
DAKOTA TER.—Deadwood, Lawrence County. JOHN N. McCUTCHEON.
Yankton, Yankton County. E. G. SMITH.
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Ishpeming, Marquette County. SWIFT & OSBORN.
Jackson, Jackson County. JOHN D. CONELY.
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Muskegon, Muskegon County. STEPHENSON & McLAUGHLIN.
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Montevideo, Chippewa County. BAKER & MILLER.
Northfield, Rice County. PERKINS & WHIPPLE.
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Preston, Fillmore County. HENRY R. WELLS.
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Plattsburg, Clinton County. THOS. E. TURNEY.
St. Louis, St. Louis County. BROADHEAD, SLAYBACK & HAEUSSLER.
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NEBRASKA—Albion, Boone County. LORAN CLARK.
Beatrice, Gage County. J. A. McEWEN.
Dakota City, Dakota County. THOMAS L. GRIFFY.
Falls City, Richardson County. ISHAM REAVIS
Geneva, Fillmore County. NORTHROP & LIKES.
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Omaha, Douglass County. J. M. THURSTON.
Plattsmouth, Cass County. WHEELER & STONE.
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York, York County. W. T. SCOTT.
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Oshkosh, Winnebago County. CHARLES W. FELKER.
Racine, Racine County. HENRY T. FULLER.
Viroqua, Vernon County. H. P. PROCTOR.
Wausau, Marathon County. JOHN A. KELLOGG.
WYOMING TERRITORY—Evanston, Uintah County. E. A. THOMAS.

GILES' LINIMENT.

LAME HORSES CURED FREE OF COST.

GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA. Spavins, Splints, and Ringbones cured without blemish. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. WM. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the Liniment in yellow wrappers. Sold by all Druggists. Trial bottles, 25 cents.

STEEL PENS.

PERRY & CO'S (TRADE MARK) STEEL PENS

of superior English make; famous for durability and elasticity; great variety of styles suited to every kind of writing. For sale by dealers generally.
TWENTY-FIVE assorted samples for trial, including the celebrated "U" AND "FALCON" Pens, by mail, on receipt of Twenty-five Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.

FOLDING BEDSTEAD.

THE CHAMPION FOLDING BEDSTEAD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
State and Adams-sts.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH BEST SET, $8. Warranted. FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS One-third usual rates. DRS. McCHESNEY, Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES.

The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIBUNE'S perfecting presses, The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders heretofore in use in its press-room. The machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet, Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will sell them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY to LOAN

In sums of $1,000 to $20,000 at the lowest rates on good improved Chicago property. SAML. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.
In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrips and Vouchers, Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

STOVE POLISH.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH

IS something new, and an article that has long been wanted; for in this fast age "Time is money," and every one likes a bright stove or grate, but do not always have them, for it has always (with the old style polish) taken so much labor every day; but with the "NEW" Polish you can polish your stoves in one-fourth the time and without any brushing; the Polish is fire and water proof and will last SIX MONTHS. We are confident if you give the "NEW" one trial you will use no other.

We call your attention to a few things that can be accomplished by the use of The "New" Stove Polish:

It is self-shining. It makes no dirt. It will not WASH or BURN off—It polishes rust, makes old stoves, grates, and ranges like new—It makes common iron stovepipe like Russia iron—It will make old coal-hods look like new—With it on your winter stoves it will keep them from rusting, even if they are kept in a cellar—It will prevent flat-irons from rusting, and it will last a year—For dealers, to renew old stoves taken in exchange, it is just what is wanted—It produces a better polish than any other—It does not contain one drop of benzine or naphtha—It will blacken and polish anything of iron or wood—It is BEST and CHEAPEST Stove Polish in the market.

PRICE, 25 AND 50 CENTS.

DIRECTIONS.—Dampen a sponge or cloth with the Polish, apply it EVENLY and LIGHTLY; it dries instantly. When applying, it appears brown, but as soon as dry it is jet black. For fancy work on stoves it can be much better applied with the brush furnished for five cents extra. Lard or kerosene will remove it from the hands, but a better way is to wear an old glove.
There is at first a little odor, but it very soon disappears.
When the stove gets soiled, WASH it, and the Polish will remain.

THE "NEW" STOVE POLISH CO., 19 Wabash-av., Chicago.

JAPANESE GOODS.

AUCTION SALE

To-morrow, Thursday, Oct. 17, OF A

Highly Important Collection JAPANESE WORKS OF ART, ANCIENT AND MODERN,

Including Satsuma, Kutani, Kaga, Imari, Makusa, Kishu, Herado, Arita, and Other Keramics.

ANCIENT CINNABAR, Roiro, Akita, and Avanturine.

PURE GOLD LACQUERS

SAYMIN AND GOLD BRONZES,

Of unequaled age and highest value.

CLOISONNES

On Copper and Porcelain, most exquisite and rare examples.

Miscellaneous Objects of Art and Rare Antiquity.

50 of the most elegant Japanese Screens ever brought to this country; among them are Satin and Silk Embroidered, Cloth of Gold, Damask, Brocade, Pine Apple Cloth, Decorated Paper, and other styles.
The sale will commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at salesroom, 175 Randolph-st. Seats will be provided for all.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

CARRIAGES.

Family Carriages!

THE LARGEST LINE OF Landaus, Landaulets, Coupe Rockaways, Six-Seat Rockaways, and other styles,

That we have ever shown, at the LOWEST PRICES THAT WE HAVE EVER QUOTED.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., 151 & 153 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

80 Feet Front on Canal-st., S. W. Corner Monroe-st.,

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

Terms made known on day of sale. Title perfect. Full Warranty Deed given. There is no property in the city that equals this for a rise in valuation in the near future.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

State and Adams-sts.

WINES.

THE LEADING "DRY WINE" IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all principal Wine Merchants and Grocers in the United States and Canada.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, MALAGA GRAPES

Ex Steamer City of Richmond.
COBB, WILLS & WHEELER, 12 State-st.

YELLOW FEVER.

Hot Weather Continues All Along the Mississippi Valley,

And the Outlook Is in Consequence Much Less Encouraging.

No Fever to Speak of Now in the City of Vicksburg.

The Disease Fastening Itself Upon New Country Localities Daily.

Quite a Number of Cases of the Dread Epidemic at Helena Ark.,

Whereupon Little Rock Closes Its Doors and Puts Up Its Turnpike Bars.

Much Destitution Along the Line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

MEMPHIS.

LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This is the sentiment echoed to-day, when the weather is thought of. Each day's disappointment intensifies the anxiety until now despair has taken the place of the bright hopes that a few days ago filled every heart, and those who have experienced and witnessed the terrors of the epidemic and survived themselves have given up all hope of the appearance of a killing frost until the last one has fallen a victim to the dreaded pestilence. Your readers will wonder why the denizens of so great a commercial metropolis as Memphis will brood over the terrible past just at the season when the wheels of commerce should be thundering through every thoroughfare. Why not let the "dead past bury its dead"? Such a suggestion can only be born of their inability to realize

WHAT THAT TERRIBLE PAST HAS BEEN

to us. War, pestilence, and famine are the familiar terms most used when we would idealize the frightful results, but as applicable to the sufferings of this people they fail to give the true color to the picture.

The principal business houses remain closed, and, even if they were open and were stuffed with merchandise, their patrons in the surrounding country refuse to come to the city when they are assured that only twenty-four hours is the limit of life within her pestilence-smitten precincts. Our streets are daily becoming more animated, but the majority are

PENNILESS WHITES AND COLORED PEOPLE

seeking their allowances of the world's charities; the remainder embracing those dispensing that charity, and physicians' nurses and undertakers attending the sick and dead. There is nothing else for this people to think about, and every heart is burdened with anxious longings for the abatement of the fever, so that in the return of the city's prosperity every one may find employment and earn his daily bread, and that result cannot be reached until the thermometers have marked 32 degrees above zero.

The events of to-day are without interest, as they are but the recurrence of each day's events so often detailed in these dispatches.

THE VERY SICK

of to-day are Dr. G. B. Thornton, City Hospital physician, Jefferson Davis, Jr., and P. D. Canale, President of the Italian Society, the deaths of either or all of whom may be announced before to-day's reports are closed. The case of Dr. Keating of New York, announced in yesterdays dispatches, is yet in doubt as to its character, but the rule has been that if one complain of a belly-ache it will develop a case of the prevailing fever in twenty-four hours. It is hoped by the numerous friends the Doctor has made him that his case

WILL PROVE AN EXCEPTION.

C. B. Galloway, manager of the Peabody Hotel, who nearly died of the fever, has entirely convalesced, and, in resuming his management, has begun the work of putting that popular hostelry in order by a thorough cleansing and disinfecting. I speak of the Peabody because it has a story that will form a thrilling page in the history of this epidemic. Twenty persons, eight guests and twelve employes, died within its walls, and numbers were sick and convalesced. To-day there is but one sick person there. Mr. Galloway's determination to

KEEP THAT ESTABLISHMENT OPEN

for the accommodation of physicians and nurses during the prevalence of the fever has been a great help, and he has done so at the peril of his own life. He is regarded one of the heroes of the epidemic.

Refugees continue to return, and an increased sick-list may be expected, particularly as the weather gives promise of a regular summer rain.

INTERMENTS.

The undertakers report thirty-three interments, of which twenty-four were whites and nine colored, twenty in the city and thirteen outside, the latter all white. The following is the list of whites interred:

Annie Lambs,	W. P. Shrozu,
John Rice,	John Young,
John Lemoerg,	William Canaway,
Ambrose G. Dalton,	Mary L. Bell,
William Brockvogle,	Reuben Lallar,
Mollie Ruffin,	Mrs. Annie Sendeburg,
Joseph Martin,	Mollie Slater,
Brother Wendelin,	Van Boddie,
Catherine Burke,	W. J. Delany,
Charles Dyneske,	Mrs. Stone,
Willis Mayher's child,	John Kelly,
Michael Guthrie,	Austin Corstoloe.

M. H. TILDEN.

SPREADING.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The weather is growing warmer, and reports of the further spreading of the fever in the suburbs are received. From 6 o'clock last night until noon to-day the undertakers report twenty-five interments.

Among those who have died since last evening are John Linburg, Ambrose G. Dalton, Joseph Martin, and Brother Wendelin, of the Franciscan Order of priests.

The Rev. George C. Harris, Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, has returned, and is once more on active duty among his parishioners.

Steamer Kehlor, for St. Louis, passed up this afternoon.

Dr. M. T. Keating, volunteer physician from New York, was stricken late last night. Twenty physicians of the Howard Medical Corps report sixty-six new cases, twenty-six in the city and forty in the suburbs.

RELIEF TRAIN.

A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association, who left here four days ago in charge of the Howard relief train, accompanied by physicians, with nurses, medicines, and supplies, returned from an extended trip on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad to Chattanooga, visiting all points where sickness exists. At Chattanooga he reports finding 200 cases of fever. At Decatur, Ala., 100 persons are afflicted with the fever, all of whom are receiving good attention. At Tuscumbia and Florence the fever has increased rapidly in the past few days, and, owing to the great difference of opinion among the resident physicians, none of whom had ever seen a case of yellow fever, the disease was not treated as such, and the result has been that nearly all taken sick have died. At these points

PHYSICIANS WERE LEFT

to render such assistance as was necessary. Grand Junction, LaGrange, Moscow, Somerville, Collierville, and Germantown were visited, and supplies left for the sick and distressed.

A daily train will be run on this road to relieve the great destitution which was found at nearly every point.

Dr. S. H. Collins, a Howard physician, who was sent to LaGrange, reports eight cases as having appeared at Michigan City, Miss. This town has kept up a rigid quarantine for several weeks. It is off the railroad some seven or eight miles, and it is difficult to be reached.

The fever is rapidly spreading at Collierville. Nineteen new cases and nine deaths have been reported since Saturday.

L. A. Rhodes, Miss Sallie E. Repeau, and three others died at Germantown, Tenn., on Monday.

Four deaths at Grand Junction, Tenn., on Monday.

Dr. T. C. Prewitt is not expected to survive the night.

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

The Board of Health officially report eighteen deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock to-night. The undertakers report thirteen additional interments of parties residing in the suburbs.

Among the deaths occurring since noon were Mollie Slater, Van Boddie, W. P. Shroyer, Mollie Ruffin, John Young, William Broekvogle. Hopes are now entertained of the ultimate recovery of Jeff Davis, Jr.

Pat McElroy, ex-Sergeant of Police, is ill with the fever five miles east of the city.

VICKSBURG.

NEWS FROM ROCKY SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 15.—While the yellow scourge which has run riot through our city during the past two months seems to be on its last legs here, advices from fresh localities continue to come to our ears. To-day, tidings of sickness and death are heard from Rocky Springs, Miss., about twenty-five miles south-easterly from this place. Twenty-five cases of fever are reported there, and six deaths. A letter received from there to-day says: "It is impossible to say to what extent the fever does prevail, as a great many who have sickness in their houses will not allow me to go in to see the patients for fear of giving them the fever, and not until some one of their family dies with the black vomit will they admit they have any yellow fever.

AMONG THE DEATHS

are Mrs. Emily Harper, George Horing, and Ellen Horing. If the frost does not come before the 1st of November, we will have it in every white house and negro hut in the precinct." Information received at the Howards' headquarters to-day report 100 cases and forty deaths from fever.

AT GOODRICH'S

Landing the deaths are about equally divided between the races. Great destitution prevails for want of proper treatment, which cannot be had in consequence of the scarcity of physicians, nurses, etc. One hundred and fifty cases are reported

AT MERIDIAN,

and among the deaths is Mr. Ben Vail, a young gentleman from Vicksburg, connected with the Vicksburg & Nashville Railway. Application for aid to the Relief Committee of New York having been made by Meridian and Edwards, Miss., the Secretary telegraphed the Howards of this city to-day, asking if, in their judgment, it was necessary to forward $500 to the former place and $250 to the latter.

IN VICKSBURG ITSELF.

Lieut. Benner's condition this evening is reported favorable. He passed the critical point at 12 o'clock to-day, and has been improving since. Mr. George S. Yerger and two negroes are the only deaths reported in the city to-day, and Mr. J. P. Smead's child in the suburbs. At Edwards Mrs. Dr. Williamson is dead. Mrs. Aleck Hogan was taken down to-day in the country.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE NEWS FROM THAT UNHAPPY REGION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Telegrams from Delta to-night report the fever on the increase in Madison Parish, with two deaths, and a fever fearfully malignant among the negroes in the interior. The fever has appeared on board the relief boat, which has returned to Vicksburg with the chief officer prostrated. The Peabody Association has commenced the distribution of clothing. Mrs. Margaret Haughery, an extremely benevolent woman, who, out of her private purse, supports an asylum containing 150 inmates, has been selected as the President of a society of fifty ladies, who have the distribution under their control. Food supplies were to-day sent by the Peabodys to Biloxi and Bay St. Louis. Thirty-six cases of yellow fever and nine deaths have occurred in Bay St. Louis during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this evening.

IN THE CITY.

Capt. J. J. Melon, the managing partner of Finlay & Thompson, and an indefatigable worker throughout the epidemic, was prostrated to-day. Among the deaths is Miss Victoria Papinaci, celebrated as the vivandiere of the New Orleans Artillery. The fever is spreading in West Baton Rouge. To-day the Peabodys issued 49,063 rations. Deaths since noon Tuesday, 40; new cases, 174.

WARM AND CLOUDY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—The weather is cloudy and warm. Deaths, 30; cases reported, 135. Total deaths, 3,549; total cases, 11,855.

A. D. Babbitt, Secretary of the Telegraphers' Aid Association, was taken down with the fever this morning.

J. T. Allyn is the only member of the original Committee of Ten who has escaped the fever.

PHYSICIAN AND NURSES WANTED.

Knight Landing, near Harrisburg, appeals to the Howards for a physician and nurses. One physician there dead, another sick; twelve cases of fever.

The Howards sent nurses to Pattersonville, and Dr. Lehman to Harrisburg.

ATLANTA.

NO FEVER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—The report telegraphed from here that a United States soldier of the Eighteenth Infantry died from yellow fever at McPherson Barracks is untrue. A post-mortem examination being held, it was ascertained that he died of typhoid fever, and had been sick two months. There is no fever here,—not even any brought in, and the physicians agree that none is expected. Those desiring to attend the North Georgeia Fair, which begins here on the 21st, need have no fears of yellow fever.

CHATTANOOGA.

SIX DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Six deaths to-day,—Mrs. John Kauffman, C. S. Gledhill, W. J. Ewing, Sarah Hall, and two colored men. Ewing was a special policeman. There are twenty new cases, three whites,—Silas Schewelr, Miss Cora Chamberlain, and Mrs. Ann Conner. The disease seems lighter, but the citizens are not much encouraged. They feel that it has only relaxed from the extraordinary severity caused by the late cold weather. Dr. Sims, Medical Director, says it will take weeks to kill the yellow monster, and then he will slash his tail around two weeks longer, knocking down returned refugees. The Relief Committee took steps to force as many as possible of the sick into the hospital, and all healthy persons in the infected districts to Camp Bell. Dr. C. E. Fisher, homeopathic physician from Marietta, Ga., arrived to-day, and volunteered his services, which were accepted.

CHANCES.

Drs. Baxter and Fraer are both improving, and will recover unless they commit some imprudence. Charlie Wight is doing well, with good prospects of recovering. Dr. Olmsted resting easy. Prof. Underhill has better prospects than when first taken, but will have to make a severe struggle to gain his health. The weather is quite warm to-day and generally clear. No other cases of fever have developed at Vulcan. Gus Griffin, a refugee from this city, is down with a mild case at Atlantic. Frost was reported there Sunday and Monday mornings. The Vulcan Iron Works, the last manufactory in operation, have shut down.

PADUCAH.

A GREAT SCARE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 15.—Business here is nearly prostrated. This has been accomplished by our little quarantine. The weather is warm; thermometer 84 at 12 m. We have had nothing like yellow fever, and our city is perfectly healthy at present. The determination of our Council is not to raise the quarantine for a week.

The news from Cairo seems to have put a blue effect on some of our population. The Desmit, from St. Louis, is due here to-morrow, but she will not be allowed to make a landing. Possibly she will land at the opposite shore and let her passengers get here the best way they can.

The cases of fever at Fulton are all improving to-day.

Nearly all the members of the Cairo City Government have fled from the pestilence. The citizens have placed their purses in the hands of the Mayor and the Mystic Crew have emptied their treasury into his lap for the benefit of the sick and poor.

Two deaths expected there to-night; two new cases to-day.

DECATUR, ALA.

THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 15.—Twelve new cases to-day and two deaths. One hundred and seventeen cases under treatment. The Howards are well organized and working systematically, and are fully supplied with all immediate necessities.

Miss Sallie Fennell, a most estimable and an universally beloved young lady, a teacher in the High School here, is very low. She remained at the bedside of her friends until stricken with the disease.

IN THE COUNTRY.

The Howards received a message to-day from Flint Station, seven miles south of Decatur, requesting some one from here to come and bury Mr. Hugh Evans, who is supposed to have died of yellow-fever.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

is getting over it. She sent a committee up the road several days ago to examine a piece of solid cast-iron, weighing 20,000 pounds, for a cotton-press. Said committee, after examination, carefully mopped it with carbolic acid, pronounced it safe, and admitted it into the city. "Bravo!"

ARKANSAS.

HELENA.

HELENA, Ark., Oct. 15.—The Board of Health reports four new cases and three deaths for the past twenty-four hours ending at noon. The Howards have not commenced reporting yet. People are less excited, but still leaving the city in great numbers. The Howards have all they need, except money, which they need badly. A corpse was found in a house this morning, having died without any attention.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 15.—There is not, nor has there been, a single case of yellow fever in Little Rock, or any case said to be suspicious. The Board of Health met to-day and enforced a rigid quarantine against Helena. The Helena doctors disagree as to the disease. Dr. Nash says it is yellow fever and an epidemic; other doctors telegraph the Little Rock Board that it is an epidemic produced by local causes. The citizens are flying in every direction.

MOBILE.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 15.—Reports from here are much exaggerated. The Board of Health makes weekly reports. The first death of fever here was Aug. 16. From that time until Oct. 7 there were 32 cases, 18 of which were fatal. From Oct. 7 to the 14th, there were 21 cases and 4 deaths reported, making a total from Aug. 16 to date of 57 cases and 22 deaths. The fever has been confined to the northwestern portion of the city, only one death having occurred outside the infected district. The disease has been spreading very slowly, and our physicians still hope that it will not become epidemic. The fever is more severe on women and children, and apparently very indifferent as to the color of the subject, blacks and whites taking it alike.

CAIRO.

BAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 15.—Two deaths—Phil Howard and a child of Mr. Hart—and three new cases reported. Weather bad. Dr. Waldo not expected to live. People are again fleeing the city.

WASHINGTON.

DENIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The *Evening Star* says somebody has prepared for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* a tabular statement purporting to give the number of deaths from yellow fever, in which Washington is set down as having had five fatal cases. So far as Washington is concerned, not only has there not been a death from yellow fever in this city or its neighborhood this year, or for many years past, but not a single case even in a mild form. This, too, in the absence of quarantine regulations or other special precautions, and in spite of visits of refugees from infected districts, and the return of nurses and physicians who went from Washington to minister to the sick and dying in places where the disease was prevailing in its worst form.

SPOTS.

BOWLING GREEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 15.—No fever cases in forty-eight hours past. The Health Officers and six other physicians met this morning and decided that we had actually had twelve indigenous cases of yellow fever in our midst since the 30th of September, of which three have died, one physician, Dr. J. S. Miller, dissenting, giving it as his belief that we had had no native cases at all, and nothing but malignant bilious fever. This afternoon Health Officer Claypool issues his own circular, saying he does not believe we have had more than two cases, both doubtful. Some few weak-kneed persons skipped out this morning.

MILAN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILAN, Tenn., Oct. 15.—The yellow fever has developed itself in our town at last. Mr. Humphrey, car-repairer, has a genuine case of yellow fever, so says the physician, and is now very sick. It is understood that several others are sick. Mr. W. B. Guinn died last night after three or four days' illness. Many have left town, and others will go to-morrow. Business is at a standstill. Weather very warm, but we trust the disease will not spread.

HICKMAN, KY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., Oct. 15.—One death; two or three new cases. The fever is at Fulton. Dr. Blackburn was sent for yesterday. He is the only physician here, going day and night, driving seventy miles and visiting thirty patients in the twenty-four hours. He looks a little jaded, but the matchless old hero is dead game. No one has heard him say that he was sleepy or fatigued. He says if they will keep him in horses that no one, either black or white, in Fulton County shall suffer for medical attention. The outlook is more hopeful.

BROWNSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Nine new cases, three white,—W. M. Warrington, Ripley Oliver, and Mrs. Spencer Wood. Three deaths, all colored. Mrs. Gray is dying. Dr. Gundtley, of St. Louis, and Henry Wood are very ill. The weather is warm and unfavorable.

ERIN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIN, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Four new cases of fever for the last forty-eight hours. No deaths. Dr. T. W. Nichols is down from a bilious attack. We need nothing for the sick except two female nurses.

M'COMB CITY.

MCCOMB CITY, Oct. 15.—Several new cases; no deaths. Send four nurses by morning train.
GOURRIER, M. D.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Oct. 15.—Thirty cases of yellow fever at Handsboro. They need female nurses. Three new cases here.

GRETNA, LA.

GRETNA, La., Oct. 15.—Total, 532 cases, 52 deaths. Fever increasing rapidly, though the new cases are mostly light.

MORGAN CITY.

MORGAN CITY, La., Oct. 15.—Population, 2,000; total cases, 400; deaths, 79.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Seventeen cases under treatment; total cases, 125; deaths, 29. All the sick doing well.

TANGIPOHOA.

TANGIPOHOA, Oct. 15.—Fever abating for want of material. Two deaths yesterday. Dr. Carter died to-day. Total deaths, 40.

CLINTON, LA.

CLINTON, La., Oct. 15.—Since the death of the Rev. John A. Riley six new cases have occurred on his place. Miss Annie Riley died to-day. Miss Mary Riley not expected to survive. Several new cases at Depue's.

GRAND JUNCTION.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Oct. 15.—One new case and two deaths for the last twenty-four hours. Weather warm.

BILOXI.

BILOXI, Oct. 15.—Two new cases and four deaths.

CANTON.

CANTON, Oct. 15.—Total cases to date, 844; deaths, 155.

The Howard Association makes another appeal for aid. They state that the calls upon them from the surrounding country have been so great that their supply of money and provisions is almost exhausted. Ten new cases and five deaths in town the last forty-eight hours.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

PASS CHRISTIAN, Oct. 15.—Two deaths up to noon. The fever has assumed a more malignant type.

PATTERSONVILLE.

PATTERSONVILLE, Oct. 15.—No abatement in the fever. Three deaths and six new cases since yesterday.

PAINCOURTVILLE.

PAINCOURTVILLE, La., Oct. 15.—Total cases to date, 140; deaths, 11; new cases yesterday, 13.

PEARLINGTON.

PEARLINGTON, La., Oct. 15.—Fifteen cases of fever here and at Logtown. Eight deaths have occurred.

THIBODEAUX.

THIBODEAUX, La., Oct. 15.—Forty-five new cases in the past two days. Total cases, 472; deaths, 40.

BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 15.—Forty-six new cases; four deaths.

RELIEF.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Several hundred dollars were collected here to-day and yesterday for the benefit of the sufferers of the stricken cities. The Citizens' Board of Relief this morning sent $400 to Greenville, Miss. A large quantity of provisions was forwarded to Brownsville to-day. The subject of yellow fever will be fully discussed by the physicians of this county next Saturday.

CHICAGO.

DONATIONS.

The subscriptions to the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers yesterday were as follows:

John C. Dore	$ 5
Proceeds of concert at Englewood, by Mrs. Arthur Gustorf	51
Employes Burlington & Quincy Railroad	15
Employes Chicago & Alton Railroad	48
Total	$ 120
Previously reported	60,592
	$60,712
From various sources	37,448
Grand total	$98,161

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., acknowledges the following additional contributions: Citizens of Buda, Ill., $65.65; W. F. E., $5; Presbyterian Church, Neenah, Wis., $132.83; Roman Catholic friend, Neenah, Wis., $13; North Point Mission School, North Point, Wis., $2.35; Presbyterian Church, Houston, Graham County, Kan., by O. G. Nevins, $5.50; Disciples of Christ, West Liberty, Ia., by J. W. Wright, $17.81; Disciples of Christ, West Liberty, Ia., by J. W. Wright, $10.25; Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, Clinton, Ia., by J. C. Morse, $59.75; S. S., Traverse City, Mich., by Mr. S. Andrews, $5. Total forwarded to date, $6,708.44.

NEW ORLEANS.

The following letter was received yesterday:

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—*Mr. A. T. Hemingway, Secretary, Chicago:* I own your several favors of Sept. 25, 27, 30, and Oct. 1, with remittances $226.20, $335.90, and $325.95, for all of which accept our most hearty thanks. The sickness of Mr. Davis' family and my own overwork have prevented a prompt acknowledgment of these several letters. In regard to Mr. Oscar T. Conners' case, Convent Post-Office, we have no means of learning anything about him; nearly that whole settlement are French Catholics. We have no friends or representatives there. We do not aid individuals or families to escape from the fever districts; the money in our hands is used exclusively for the sick and destitute from yellow fever. You ask if we really want more money; a frank answer will be not to-day nor to-morrow; but with such a work as we have in hand, and the late development of new cases of fever, being over 100 cases average per day, to our care, and an expenditure to care for the hundreds passing into convalescence or the grave, of not less than $1,200 to $1,500 per day, you will see that such drafts on a Treasury never overburdened is cause for anxiety to us, and yet we do not urge new collections, for we are hoping for and daily looking for a cold spell, a rapid decline, and a cessation of this harassing work. For the past two weeks we have had the heaviest calls and the greatest difficulty in responding, so many physicians away, and those left having all the cases they can attend to. From what I hear, the Howards, under the enormous drafts upon their resources for our own and other communities, are rapidly reducing the large amount in their hands three or four weeks ago. Neither they, nor our community, nor the wisest physicians anticipated the prolongation of the fever here until this time, and certainly only God's wisdom could scan the fearful progress of the disease throughout the Southwest.

The Howards have the just credit of responding to all appeals from other afflicted towns, the expense of which is enormous. Unless reimbursed, as in a few instances, this heavy drain upon them and the continuance of the fever until Nov. 1 will drain them, ourselves, and every other organization of the last dollar, and that is just where I want to see it come, the fullest possible relief and the last dollar spent. This has been to us Presbyterians a sad, sad day; our brother, Mr. W. Trawick, died yesterday; his wife to-day. Both were buried at 1 p. m. from the Canal Street Church, of which he was a most devoted and beloved pastor. They leave four orphan children. O, the mystery of God's dealings! We reverently bow to the stroke, and say, "It is the Lord; let Him do as seemeth Him good." Should I live a thousand years the memories of the fearful year 1878 in New Orleans would not be effaced. Yours truly,

W. C. RAYMOND,
Treasurer Y. M. C. A.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—At a meeting of the Buffalo branch of the Chicago Seaman's Union here to-night a resolution was adopted making the wages of seamen the balance of the season $2.50 per day.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Manton Marble Makes Public a Sweeping Denial.

He Repudiates Wholly the Cipher Dispatches Attributed to Him.

Excitement Regarding the Red-Shirt Campaign in South Carolina.

The President Strongly Urged to Defend Republican Voters.

A Generally Improved Republican Outlook in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Fiat Theory to Be Applied to the Election of Many Democratic Congressmen.

MARBLE.

HEARD FROM AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The following card will be published in the *Herald* to-morrow:

To the Editor of the Herald—SIR: Your request a night or two ago at the Union Club has induce me to look over the *Tribune* of the last two months and to hand you what I have to say thereon. The *Tribune* ascribes to me, while in Florida, November and December, 1876, the sending of certain telegrams which I never received. One decisive instance will here suffice. Cipher telegram No. 78, as translated and ascribed to me, is a forgery. It misstates the situation as I understood it. It is addressed to H. (Havemeyer). I never sent a message to or through any Mr. Havemeyer in my life. The *Tribune* affirms that after Nov. 22, "not a line was sent by Mr. Marble, even in his most secret cipher, implying a belief that the Democrats had any right to the vote of the State." My private telegrams show the contrary. My several dispatches, published by the New York *Herald*, *World*, and *Sun*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and *Commercial*, the Chicago *Times*, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, justify that belief with proof now sifted and incontestible. This fiction and that forgery are the two necessary hinges upon which the *Tribune* hangs every subsequent falsification of my opinions, purposes, and acts. I shall let these thirty or forty broadsides of disparagement pass on into echoes, more or less noisy, because there happens to be no telegram verily mine that conflicts with one fact, namely, I never attempted, furthered, or executed in any manner, direct or indirect, or ever assented to or concurred in any proposition, purpose, scheme, or effort to buy the State Canvassers' certificate of the vote of Florida, or even to hire them to certify that the vote as it was cast by the people was for the Tilden Electors. Real or pretended brokers overran Tallahassee, flushing the game which Noyes bagged. From such people I received many propositions that one Republican member of the Board, or both, could and must be bought to tell the truth, turn State's evidence and brave Republican revenges, else they would never give their certificate in accordance with the truth—confessed since by one of them, McLin, and established long before the count by all the Governmental powers of the State—that the people of Florida, on Nov. 7, had chosen the Tilden Electors. Though always informing the proper officer of the National Democratic Committee of the course of events, I never reported, for I never had, a syllable of consultation with Mr. Woolley or anybody, Democrat or Republican, which favored, or even tolerated, the acceptance of any such proposition. None were ever discussed by me. On the contrary, I repulsed every approach of that sort on the spot. My decision, never debated, was nowhere questioned. Was that decision an error? The facts, which no candid man now disputes, were then plain, as their duty was plain, to every member of the Florida Board. The foremost Republican antagonist in our long contention, Gen. Francis C. Barlow, as I heard and believed, had privately told McLin and Cowgill so. In behalf of the Democrats from the North, so had I. And I telegraphed when the Board went into session an intimation of my belief that the right would prevail. A few hours later their certificate to the reverse of the truth dispelled that illusion. What American citizen could then conceive that a President de facto, by means of one forged and two false State certificates, himself the chief beneficiary of their purchase, would reward nearly every known agent and accessory in that crime with a share of its fruits, and this sovereign people tax themselves $150,000 for the annual wages of that successful fraud? MANTON MARBLE.

Oct. 15, 1878.

CALL THE DEFENSE.

New York Tribune, Oct. 12.

The *Tribune* has now placed before the people a mass of proof as to the doings of Mr. Tilden's agents in Florida. That the evidence is terribly strong no one will deny. The absolute silence of those who for any reason wish to believe it untrue bears witness to its power. Journals which scouted the forthcoming revelations at first, including some which have supported and defended Mr. Tilden hitherto at all lengths, now declare that silence on the part of those who are implicated is equivalent to a confession of guilt. There are others, however, who still wait for some answer. The *Herald*, which recognizes in a powerful article the force of the proofs submitted thus far, and the immense political importance of the issue raised, nevertheless suggests, as a reason for the silence of Mr. Tilden and his agents, the answer of the Irishman to the question, "Guilty, or not guilty?" "Begorra, how can I tell till I hear the evidence?"

But we must tell those whose characters are chiefly at stake that no such reply will serve them. This is no case for fooling. The *Tribune* has not spoken at random. It has taken care to be fortified at every point. It has not only given to persons implicated opportunity to be heard, but has urged them, again and again, before its publication of dispatches and since, publicly and by zealous reporters, to place before the public any explanation they have to give. They are silent, and they best know why. They know, as we do, what they did in Florida and South Carolina. They know of necessity, as we do, what their telegrams reveal. They have seen that we now have in use every key or cipher in which any of their messages was sent. But they do not know how complete our file of their messages is, and they are not able themselves to recollect distinctly all the minor points these messages cover. If there is an honest defense it can be proffered at once; but a successful defense cannot be invented until they have before them in plain print all the points of the case to be covered. That is precisely what they are not going to get in a hurry. They know the arraignment, and if they are innocent they can plead promptly. As to the details of the story, they may rest assured that we shall publish so much and at such times as may meet our judgment as to the public interest. We are in no haste as to any of it. It will keep. If they wait for "all the evidence," they may wait forever. In the Florida case, for example, we have told the facts as they appear to be established by dispatches. Enough has been told to force conviction in every reasoning mind, if no reply be made. Whether it will be necessary to produce all or any of the corroborative evidence at our disposal, we shall judge when any reply is offered. If none is offered, we know what the verdict of the people will be, and so do Mr. Tilden and his friends.

Three replies are possible. The persons implicated can say that the dispatches are forged. In that case we should be very glad to have any responsible person make the assertion. He will learn quite soon enough for his convenience how we shall meet it. It is possible to say that the translations are incorrect. In that case we demand the only proof which will ever satisfy the public—production of the original keys and vocabularies used. Then the public will judge. Finally, it is possible to say that the dispatches were sent, but with no criminal intent. In that case, the public will demand, *What was the intent?* Sooner or later, the persons accused will be forced to take one or another of these three defenses, or to confess guilt and take judgment.

But it will be fatal to the accused if they wait much longer. They know what the world must inevitably and justly think—what it will surely and justly believe—if a man confronted with such charges has no answer to make. The innocent man, in such an emergency, waits not an instant. His indignant reply is as swift as the hot blood which leaps to his cheek. No matter how timid—and Mr. Tilden and his agents are not bashful maidens in timidity—no matter how startled by the shock of unimagined shame, the innocent man never fails to say "Not guilty," the instant an attempt is made to place on his brow the brand of guilt. The whole country demands an answer from Samuel J. Tilden and his agents. Millions of free citizens, who voted to place him in the seat of George Washington, demand from him a swift and clear reply. If he says nothing, it is a confession. If he resorts to legal shifts and excuses to get delay, the brand will be fixed before he knows it, and will never come off. There must be answer, or judgment will be rendered. The charge has been made, not in haste nor idly. The proofs are before the people. And every honest man who voted for Tilden is ashamed of himself already this day, because four days have passed and his candidate for the Presidency opens not his mouth.

THE TILDEN CIPHER.

A FRAUD CONFESSED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Gen. Garfield, just before leaving for Pennsylvania, referring to the cipher dispatches, said:

A week has passed, and they have made no answer. Their silence must be construed as a confession until they make a denial hereafter sufficiently strong to compensate for their delay. Assuming that they cannot deny the genuineness of the dispatches nor the correctness of the translation, it seems to me it puts an end to their ability to say a word about the Republicans. Their dispatches are so much worse than anything they allege against us that it not only makes them confessed contrivers of fraud themselves, but it gives them the appearance of attempting to conceal their operations under a cloud of accusations. Against a resort to the frauds they have themselves perpetrated, the exposure won't hurt that party as much as such a state of things, could it have been possible. We are always infinitely more hurt by a moral dereliction than they.

A very significant thing about the Florida dispatches is the three distinct periods into which their operation seem to have been divided. First, the honest belief that they had carried the State on the face of the papers, and the vehement demand to count the vote actually cast without power to purge the poll. Second, when they discovered they had not carried the State, the facile way in which they changed their opinions, and insisted on the duty and right to that which they had just denied. This new view they stood to until they found that the purged polls defeated them. Third, the bold and determined attempt to buy the Board. These three stages betray a fearfully rapid descent into rascality.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is rather testy on the subject of cipher dispatches. He says: "I have not read them carefully. In fact I have simply glanced at them. I do not think they will have any effect on the fortunes of the Democratic party. The effect of their publication on Tilden will, no doubt, be to injure him unless he can explain everything satisfactorily."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIPHERS.

Representative Ben Willis, of New York, a Democrat, expressed himself very freely while here as to Tilden's personal knowledge of the cipher telegrams which have been traced to Gramercy Park. He says there is no doubt among the well-posted Democrats of New York as to Tilden's responsibility for them, and that, among themselves, no attempts are made to disguise their belief. There is much anxiety here among Democrats over the publication of the cipher telegrams in regard to South Carolina, announced by the New York *Tribune* for to-morrow. It is expected here that among other attempts at bribery on the part of the Democrats, the attempt to purchase an Elector for $30,000 will appear. The statement that such an offer was made, with the name of the Elector approached, was brought here from Columbia at the time, and details and proofs of the transaction are now looked for in the forthcoming publication.

THE RED-SHIRTS.

WADE HAMPTON'S PLAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Administration has announced that no change in the Southern policy is to be made; that there is to be no bloody-shirt movement, but that the laws everywhere shall be enforced if the Government is powerful enough to do it. That is all the South Carolina Republicans ask, and, if the laws are enforced, their representatives here say they care not whether the policy is characterized as the bloody-shirt or as the enforcement of law. Swails, of South Carolina, who brings information about the outrages in that State, and who has been driven out of the State by the Red-Shirts under Hampton, in an interview to-day said that the President had promised all the assistance that the Constitution and laws permit.

SWAILS

says, however, that nothing can be done unless the Administration has backbone enough to enforce its authority, even to the extent of calling upon the militia of the States, under the Insurrection act, if the civil officers of the United States are not obeyed. That they will not be, he thinks there can be no doubt. The United States Marshal, he says, is a plucky man, but he is only one man. There is no material from which a posse can be obtained. The arms-bearing portion of the community is enrolled under Hampton's banner in

THE MILITIA AND RED-SHIRTS.

Swails himself is a Deputy United States Marshal, and Hampton's mob captured him. Any other Deputy Marshalls would, be said, be powerless to effect arrests. Something more than the letter of the Attorney-General (which Swails characterizes as "a sort of shoo-fly letter") would be necessary to maintain order and to protect the citizens in their rights in South Carolina. Mr. Swails was charitable enough to say that he thought Hampton would do justice to the colored people if he could, but that it would be impossible for him to do so. Yet there is reason to doubt Hampton's sincerity, as he said that the county adjacent to Charleston must be carried at all hazards. The evening mail brings from Charleston a full account of the means by which the Democrats prevented the Republican meetings which were called

AT SUMTERVILLE

Saturday night last. As soon as the Republicans had issued their calls, the Democrats, upon a charge that the negroes intended to attack the whites, sent telegrams into four adjacent counties to the citizens to come over and insure fair play. Several armed companies came. The County Red-Shirts paraded in force. There were infantry and cavalry companies and one section of artillery. There was a pretense of parading without arms, but arms for all were kept within easy reach. The Democrats, early Saturday, sent a written demand to the Republicans that only one meeting should be organized, and that each side should have two hours and no more. This was declined. The refusal to accept this dictation was the signal for general marching and disorder on the part of the rifle clubs. Soon the cry was raised that the negroes were making trouble. All rushed for their arms, and pieces of artillery were loaded with part of

A KEG OF TENPENNY NAILS,

and turned on the crowd of negroes. Several of the Democratic leaders rushed in at this juncture, just in time to prevent general firing on the part of their followers. While no actual attack was made on the Republicans, such threats were made and such disorder maintained that it was impossible for the Republicans to hold their meeting.

PROMINENT REPUBLICANS

are actively seconding the requests from South Carolina that the Administration shall at once assert its extreme authority in protecting the Republicans of that State in their right to carry on the political campaign. They claim that South Carolina is virtually in insurrection; that the Constitution is utterly disregarded there; that the United States laws are violated with impunity, and that the President is defied; that the civil officers of the United States are powerless except through resort to aid from troops, and that, under existing statutes, there is full authority for making use of the land forces to enforce the laws. These Republicans insist that, if the outrages continue which now appear to have the sanction of Wade Hampton, or which he at least makes no effort to suppress, the grave question of using troops should be put to the test at once.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The *Star* this afternoon says: "It can be authoritatively stated that there is no truth whatever in the statement variously made that the President has decided, or is about to decide, to change what is known as his Southern policy. The President contemplates no such change. The principal reason for the statement is supposed to be the letter written by Attorney-General Devens, which will shortly be sent to the District-Attorneys of Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina, directing them to enforce the United States Election laws. This letter was written after such facts had been laid before the President as clearly proved that under existing circumstances no fair election could be held in these States. There was ample proof that such was the case before the President and his Cabinet, and upon this the letter to the District-Attorneys were based. The President regards the enforcement of the laws as having no political aspect whatever. It is only the National Government performing a duty required of it. If a similar condition of affairs should arise in New York or any other State in the Union as exists in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama, the United States Attorneys of those States would be directed to see that the Election laws are complied with.

PENNSYLVANIA.

M'CANDLESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—The report of Secretary of State McCandless in regard to the quo warranto proceedings against the railroad and pipe lines, being, in substance, that the complaints of the Oil Producers' Association were not sustained, has caused a storm of indignation in the oil regions, where it will cost the Democrats several thousand votes. The finding is so singularly at variance with the testimony taken here and elsewhere that its promulgation at this time is believed by many to be in the interest of McCandless' candidacy for Congress in the Harrisburg District. It is also thought to be a sly stroke at Dill, McCandless' successful opponent for the Gubernatorial nomination. The Republicans, who have always been friends of the oil men, denounced the report, and will use it as an effective campaign document, to show that the Democrats are antagonistic to one of the greatest productive interests of the State. The prospect grows brighter and brighter for an overwhelming Republican majority next month.

THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—The only obstacle to the election of Maj. Errett, Republican candidate for Congress in this (the Twenty-second) District, was removed to-day by the withdrawal of Dr. McCandless, whose candidacy was based on his alleged nomination by a "Rump" Convention held in June last. The Doctor says: "Recognizing the fact that with two candidates in the field for Congress in the Twenty-second District the probabilities are that the Republican party, the party of protection to home industries and honest money, a party with which I have always been identified, will be doomed to certain defeat at the November election, I have decided to forego all personal considerations and withdraw my name as a candidate for Congress in this District. It is essential to the success of our organization that there should be but one candidate in the field. By withdrawing at this time I feel that I am doing all that lies in my power in the interest of harmony."

This makes easy sailing for Maj. Errett, whose election in November is now assured.

OVERSEN.

TOWANDA, Pa., Oct. 15.—F. C. Bunnell has withdrawn from the Congressional contest in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District. This places the election of Oversen, regular Republican nominee, beyond a doubt.

PARKS.

SEVERAL OF THEM, AND ALL HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Judge B. F. Parks, one of our oldest lawyers, and at one time Judge of one of our courts, addressed his fellow-citizens at the City-Hall this evening. The Judge is a man of much natural ability, of large and varied experience, calculated by nature to be a leader among men. He talks as he writes, in an original Parks-like manner, for what he calls honest greenbacks, and for the Republican nominees.

He speech was announced in the following characteristic hand-bill, worthy of preservation among political literature:

THE OLD MAN WANTS TO MAKE A SPEECH!

'Mid pleasures and palaces, wherever I roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

A little aged, but not yet gray,—redeemed, erect, alone, I am going to make a speech Tuesday night at the old place, the Court-House.

Let me send my humble regards to the old clans and clansmen.

I want the friends of Dr. Youngs there. I want the friends of Charley Metzner there. I want the friends of W. B. Plato there. I want the friends of O. B. Day there. I shall speak of them all.

I want to talk of old times and old friends. I am for good Greenbacks and against poor Greenbacks.

I shall talk of Searls' Chicago frog-pond.

I shall discuss the scheme of the Scotch gambler, George Law, a fugitive from the criminal justice of England.

I shall talk of old Gen. Jackson and his specie circular, and insist that gold and silver shall again jingle in the pockets of the people.

It is too disgraceful that Stoughton, who calls the Catholic Church the whore of Babylon; who has damned in disgraceful language our German and Irish friends, should be their candidate for Congress.

Great God! Has your manhood all departed! His bedroom escapade with the Mendota school ma'am will be developed.

Gus Herrington took his coat and left. I took my coat and left when they gave me old Greeley, who said we were all lousy and had the itch. I have been a sort of political tramp ever since.

Gus Herrington, Bob Ingersoll, and John A. Logan were the true and trusted Captains of Judge Douglas, of blessed memory. I shall speak of them.

I wish those eminent and distinguished statesmen, Albert Barker and Thomas Benton Coulter, to be present. I shall wake the echoes of the olden times.

This crazy crowd want to abolish the National Banks. Why don't they abolish grocery stores and smash the blacksmith shops?

I shall have the old band. They will play the good old tunes, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."

That may be unpleasant to the Confederate Generals.

Come one, come all. I will make a good speech. I will not depart from the proprieties that belong to political debate, nor shock the sensibilities of the most fastidious. B. F. PARKS.

P. S.—I want the boys to come out. The short-haired folks have rights as well as the swallow-tailed fellers.

P. S. No. 2.—This is my meeting. I propose to get my own hall, pay for my own lights, hire my own band, blow my own horn, and be my own Chairman. If I need any introduction to an Aurora audience, I think I know how to do it. Yours respectfully, B. F. PARKS.

ILLINOIS.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Hon. John C. Sherwin, Republican candidate for Congressman of the Fourth District, addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Nunda last evening on the political issues of the day. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut also spoke.

Mr. Sherwin's appointments to speak are as follows: Tuesday, Oct. 15, at McHenry; Wednesday, 16th, Richmond; Thursday, 17th, Harvard; Friday, 18th, Belvidere; Monday, 20th, Huntley.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 15.—A meeting was held at the Court-House last evening for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Republican Club. The following officers were elected: President, Sidney R. Blanchard; First Vice-President, E. J. Judd (son of the Hon. N. B. Judd, of Chicago); Second Vice-President, C. S. Cullen; Third Vice-President, Clarence Griggs; Secretary, Philo Lindley; Treasurer, George J. Grosheus. The meeting was large and harmonious. Many older men of the party were present, and speeches were made by E. F. Bull, Henry Mayo, Charles Blanchard, the Hon. L. B. Crooker, and William Cullen, all of whom heartily commended the enterprise. The organization has for its object the promotion of the general interests of the party and rendering some active aid to the ticket during the present campaign.

MENDOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Mr. James W. Haney, of Moline, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, addressed a fair audience here this evening. He asserted the right of the Government to make money, and that there was none but fiat-money with its stamped value upon it. He said that the Government, in requiring that the semi-annual interest on bonds be paid in gold, were the first to dishonor the greenback of their own creation. He advocated the issue of greenbacks to the extent of meeting the requirements of the people, the paying off of the bonds, and an extermination of National Banks. Mr. Haney was accompanied by the Hon. Alexander Campbell, of LaSalle, candidate for Congress in this district.

WELDON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WELDON, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Republican campaign in this county opened with promising success Monday night at Dewitt. The brick church was crowded this afternoon. There was a large meeting at Lane, and this evening another grand demonstration in the church here. Judge Tipton, Moffett, Ingham, and Tyler are the speech-makers, and the Clinton Glee Club accompanies them, singing for victory and union. The ladies attend the meetings in large numbers. We feel hopeful of carrying the entire Republican ticket in this county. Judge Tipton is making hosts of friends, and his honest course in the canvass will defeat the great straddle-bug, Stevenson.

IOWA.

THE PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTION.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—The Republican State Central Committee met at Des Moines to-day to consider the question of an election in November, as proposed by one of the opposition parties in this State. The point of the question is whether or not the Constitution of this State requires an amendment in order to change the time for the election of State officers in this State so as to conform with the provisions of the Federal law of 1875, providing for uniform Congressional elections in November. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and the discussion participated in by several of the leading lawyers of the State, and it was unanimously decided upon that the October election was legal, and that the Republican party will in no respect recognize as legal any elections which may be held this year in November. It was also stated at the consultation by gentlemen who had seen the Chairmen of the two Committees in the First District, Greenback and Democratic, that the call for a Convention in the district as sent out to the Associated Press from Washington yesterday was not authorized, and that no Convention of the kind will be held.

LOUISIANA.

THE NEGROES IN ARMS.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 15.—A courier arrived from Waterproof, La., this evening, reports that 2,500 armed negroes surrounded Waterproof to-day, and threatened to burn and sack the town. It is supposed they burned J. Senega's place on Lake St. John, four miles below Waterproof. A call for armed assistance was made on Natchez, and 100 men leave here on a ferry-boat to aid the whites at Waterproof if needed.

CAPITAL NOTES.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Secretary McCrary has received information from Iowa that the Democrats and Greenbackers in the First District will hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress to be voted for in November. A similar experiment, tried in Colorado two years ago, has encouraged the Democrats to think that a Democratic majority in the next Congress may be relied upon to do as partisan work as was accomplished in this Congress by the seating of Patterson, of Colorado, and Dean, of Massachusetts. The fact that Sayler and Goss in the Cincinnati Districts also contemplate contesting seats upon the flimsiest of pretexts lends color to a belief entertained here by the Republican officials that the Democrats have entered into a conspiracy to obtain as large a majority as possible in the next Congress by these and similar means. It may have to elect a President, and, to accomplish that purpose, recourse will be had to every technicality of the law. Members of the Republican Committee whose attention has been called to the subject stated that the Republicans would not hold any elections in November, and they hardly believe that the Democrats would have the audacity to countenance such proceedings.

EUGENE HALE,

in view of the disclosures of the cipher dispatches, says that there is nothing to prevent him on the first day of the session offering his amendment to the Potter resolution making the investigation general. Mr. Hale said the Democrats could not refuse this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—The Hon. Martin Brimmer, nominated for Congress in the Fourth District to-day, is one of the best known men in Boston. All patriotic objects during the War, and all benevolent and public objects since, have found in him a sympathizing and generous friend,—ever ready to give his time and money in behalf of everything appealing to him as a citizen and a man. The Museum of Fine Arts is one of the many undertakings which owe much of their success to his labors and liberality. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and was a Presidential Elector in 1876.

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District have renominated B. W. Harris.

TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The action of the Republican County Convention to-day renders it almost certain that a combination will be effected between Republicans and all opponents of Tammany to overthrow John Kelly's rule in the city and State. The Convention adjourned after unanimously resolving to appoint a committee to confer with the organizations, and recommend nominations on the grounds that it was desirable a union be effected between all anti-Tammany voters. The Tammany Convention also adjourned without nominations, an unusual act, taken as an indication of fear.

KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 15.—John W. Caldwell and Dr. W. G. Hunter, candidates for Congress, spoke to a large crowd of Allen County people in Scottsville on Monday, County-Court day. The Democrats of that section are square for Caldwell and the Republicans square for Hunter. No chance for the Greenbacker, Wright. After the speaking the Democrats held a large meeting and enthusiastically recommended the Hon. John C. Underwood for Governor as the choice of that section.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15.—Luke P. Poland has announced his withdrawal from the Senatorial contest, being satisfied that a majority of the Republican members will vote for Morrill. This puts the matter of Morrill's election beyond a doubt upon the first ballot.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 15.—Justin S. Morrill has been re-elected United States Senator.

LOUISIANA.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 15.—The Republican Congressional campaign was opened here last night by the Hon. W. E. Horne, who spoke to a large crowd in the Court-House. The subjects discussed were "The building of the Mississippi levees by national aid and the passage of the Texas-Pacific Railroad bill." The speech was well received.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—The Democratic Convention for the Eastern Congressional District to-day nominated Edward W. Brunsen, of Bristol. A strong hard-money sentiment pervaded the Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the Second District has nominated J. B. Barnaby for Congress.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The Second District Republican Congressional Convention has nominated the Hon. Benjamin Douglas, of Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The Republicans of the Fourteenth District nominated John W. Ferdon for Congress.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The O'Reilly-Hanlon branch of the National Greenback Labor party and the Lalor-Shupe branch of the same party have nominated S. H. Cox for Congress in the Sixth District.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley and Lake Region southerly winds, warmer, cloudy, and possibly rainy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, southerly winds shifting cooler, north-westerly, rising barometer, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee; Section 1, Chicago, Grand Haven; Section 3, Mackinaw City, and Alpena.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.812	65	84	S. W....	3	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.873	58	94	N.......	8	.....	H'vrain.
2:00 p. m.	29.782	60	94	E.......	3	.....	L't rain.
3:53 p. m.	29.750	62	88	E.......	7	.59	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.658	67	84	S.......	10	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.646	67	84	S.......	12	.....	Fair.

Maximum, 72; minimum, 55.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany......	30.02	67	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Alpena......	29.83	62	E., brisk...	.01	Cloudy.
Buffalo......	29.94	66	S., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Cairo........	29.80	72	S., brisk..	......	Clear.
Cheyenne...	29.67	32	N. W., brisk	......	Lt. snow.
Chicago....	29.65	57	S., fresh....	......	Fair.
Cincinnati..	29.97	68	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Des Moines...	29.27	68	S.W., brisk	.62	Threat'g.
Denver......	29.71	44	W., brisk....	......	Clear.
Detroit......	29.84	67	S., fresh....	.04	Cloudy.
Erie........	29.92	68	S., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	29.71	62	S., fresh....	.55	Fair.
LaCrosse....	29.38	63	S. E., brisk.	.50	Hy. rain.
Leavenworth	29.32	76	S., high....	......	Clear.
Marquette...	29.71	53	E., brisk...	.01	Lt. rain.
Memphis.....	29.91	74	S., fresh....	......	Fair.
Milwaukee...	29.62	59	S. E., brisk.	.42	Cloudy.
Nashville....	30.02	67	S. E., gentle	......	Fair.
New Orleans	30.03	74	S. E., fresh.	......	Cloudy.
Omaha.......	29.12	73	S., brisk....	.16	Hazy.
Pittsburg....	30.00	67	S.W., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron..	29.85	63	S., fresh....	.04	Fair.
Sandusky....	29.97	67	S., fresh....	......	Threat'g.
San Francisco	30.14	57	W., gentle.	......	Clear.
St. Louis.....	29.71	74	S., brisk....	......	Cloudy.
St. Paul......	29.20	56	S. E., high.	......	Cloudy.
Toledo.......	29.83	69	S., brisk....	.01	Fair.
Vicksburg...	30.01	74	S., fresh....	......	Cloudy.

HORSEWHIPPED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 15.—W. P. Kesner was publicly horsewhipped on the streets of this city to-day by a woman named Bell Fleming, against whom he had circulated some damaging reports. The woman was arrested on the charge of assault and battery.

FINANCIAL.

Alarm Created by the Failure of Haar & Co., of New York.

A Firm in Which Jay Gould Is a Partner Seriously Involved.

Haar, the Senior Member, Arrested and Held in Default of $10,000 Bail.

Statistics Showing the Number of Failures for the Nine Months of the Present Year.

A Rumor Regarding Edison's Electric Light Nearly Ruins a Gas Company.

HAAR & CO.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT PRODUCED BY THEIR FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The bottom was knocked out of the gold speculators by Secretary Sherman's action authorizing the payment of gold for all called bonds presented. The excitement, however, was not allowed to subside. All sorts of panicky rumors were set afloat in connection with the Secretary's visit, and to these was added the report that a prominent financial institution was in embarrassment. The result was that to-day share speculation was marked throughout by a feverish and unsettled feeling, and the apprehensions of an approaching Black Friday increased. The announcement that Haar & Co., a firm that had been operating largely on the bear side, had failed, was all that was needed to create a commotion. Haar & Co., stock and bullion brokers, were regarded eminently respectable and solvent, and known to have been intrusted with large transactions by William Belden & Co., in which firm Jay Gould is a special partner. Accordingly on Monday, when they gave out large orders for certain stocks and the purchase of gold, both of which Gould has been manipulating, they were promptly served. The announcement of their failure

FELL LIKE A THUNDER-CLAP

upon the Board. There was an instant rush of excited brokers to Haar & Co.'s office. All comers were referred to Belden & Co., for whose account it was asserted the gold had been purchased and stocks sold. The brokers hastened to Belden's, and presented their claims. Belden & Co. expressed astonishment, and denied that they were responsible. Nearly every small broker and some of the larger ones in both the Stock and Gold Exchanges had been bitten, and the stand taken by Belden & Co. intensified the excitement. Both offices were thronged all day by angry men demanding satisfaction or explanation. The wildest rumors were current to the effect that Haar & Co. had swindled everybody and fled with the proceeds, that detectives were after them, and that other failures were imminent, but nothing definite could be learned as to the truth or falsity of the reports.

WILLIAM BELDEN

said his firm had employed Haar & Co. in a small way. He refused to state the amount of recent transactions, but denied positively having given Haar & Co. orders, as they claim, to purchase $1,000,000 in gold. He charged that Haar had swindled the firm of large amounts. Haar & Co. assigned their assets; then all three members of the firm disappeared. Mr. Conner, of Belden & Co., swore out a warrant charging that Haar & Co. obtained 5,000 shares of Union Pacific stock from his firm, and disposed of it contrary to agreement, being now indebted $80,000 to Belden & Co. A Deputy Sheriff

ARRESTED MR. HAAR

this afternoon. He is held in default of $80,000 bail. He claims that this is another Albert Speyer affair by the same men. He says Jay Gould, the Beldens, and Conner were of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., who on Black Friday repudiated orders given Speyer to purchase gold, and drove him crazy through consequent losses. Now they are trying it on him. Mr. Haar's reputation is excellent, and his story is generally credited on the street that he was working under verbal orders from Belden & Co., and bought $1,380,000 gold, and sold large blocks of stock on their account. He estimates his liabilities at $175,000, and has no assets. It is not anticipated that any important concerns will be embarrassed, all the losses being widely distributed.

FAILURES IN 1878.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The authentic figures of the actual failures all over the United States during the third quarter of the year have been awaited with more interest than usual, owing to the large numbers who sought to avail themselves of the National Bankrupt law prior to its expiration on Sept. 1. Statistics for the first nine months of the year are now furnished by the mercantile agency of Dun, Barlow & Bro., as follows: The number of failures for the third quarter of 1878 were 2,853, as compared with 1,815 the same quarter last year. Liabilities for the last quarter, $66,000,000, as compared with $42,000,000 the same period of 1877. For the first nine months of 1878 the failures number 8,768 as compared with 6,565 the same period in 1877. The liabilities for the first nine months of 1878 were $197,000,000, against $141,000,000 for the nine months of 1877. It is admitted that petitions in bankruptcy filed in the period named considerably exceed the figures given above, but it must be understood that a large number of the applicants for relief were either those whose failures had been previously reported or those who had gone out of business or were not engaged in mercantile pursuits, and hence not included in the mercantile failures.

The above figures refer to failures only among those who were in active business, and suspended payment during the period under review. The Agency considers that the number of actual failures were not so large as might have been anticipated among 700,000 traders reported in business, and in view of the temptation offered to obtain relief from past misfortunes or anticipated embarrassment.

The trade of the country is believed to have survived what threatened to be a serious shock to confidence and credit, growing out of the circumstances of the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and, excepting the unfortunate epidemic in the South, the general conditions of trade are more healthy than at any time since 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The announcement to-day that the Bank of Montreal had declared a half-yearly dividend of only 5 per cent, when 6 was expected, caused a panic in the stock market, the stock falling 12½ per cent at once. City gas stocks have fallen 22 per cent since yesterday, in consequence of the reported success of Edison's new electric light. Grain operators here are reported to have suffered great losses by the fall in price in Great Britain.

CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 15.—The Concord Savings Bank has been compelled to close its doors. It is believed the depositors will receive about 90 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 15.—Logan, Lindsay & Co., wholesale grocers, have failed. Liabilities, $100,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Steamships Suevia, from Hamburg; Circassia and State Virginia, from New York; Ohio, from Philadelphia; and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

Crinoline.

London World.

What is this rumor I hear? Crinoline coming in again? Forbid it, Worth, Pingat, and Laferriere! I am old enough to remember all the horrors of crinoline; how it banged one's ankles coming out of theatre and church; how it suffocated one in a brougham; how London staircases became too narrow for two with it, and a host of other objectionable characteristics. And surely the bottom of Rotten Row is crowded enough already in the season. How would one be able to move if all the fair *flaneuses* suddenly doubled their circumference?

CRIME.

HARD CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 15.—The trial of Sullivan C. Case, who is charged with the rape of seven little girls, varying in age from 9 to 13 years, was begun in the Criminal Court this afternoon. Case is a man 61 years of age, with a bald head, gray hair and whiskers, and of very venerable appearance. He is a jeweler by trade, and, during his criminal career, occupied a couple of rooms at No. 802 Morgan street, working in the front room, and perpetrating his villainies in the other. The outrages were committed upon little girls who visited him at this place. The community is very much prejudiced, and it is probable that he will be convicted in all of the seven cases. He has always pretended to be a very strict church member, and is said to have begun life as a Methodist preacher in Arkansas. He is now a widower, and amongst his victims is the adopted daughter of himself and his deceased wife. This girl is now 14 years of age, and is said to have had criminal intercourse with him for a period covering about three years, beginning soon after the death of his wife. The present trial is for outraging Clara Crum, a girl 13 years of age. The villain is very hopeful, and claims that he can beat the charges by proving that the intercourse was had with the consent of the girl. Should he be able to substantiate this statement he would still be liable to conviction, as some of the girls are under 12 years of age.

BONDS RECOVERED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—A box stolen from the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing by burglars last Wednesday was found yesterday in the woods near the spot where the robbers abandoned their horse and wagon and took to a freight-train. The contents, consisting of bonds and mortgages to the value of from $60,000 to $100,000, were undisturbed.

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 15.—In the case of the Rev. H. H. Hayden, charged with the murder of Mary Stannard, the Grand Jury, after two days' deliberations, found a true bill for murder in the first degree.

FIRES.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—A fire occurred in a boarding-house in Edinboro street early this morning. The upper rooms were filled with boarders. Mary Jane Campbell was burned to death; the rest escaped. One of the boarders jumped from a third-story window, and was caught in a blanket uninjured.

NEAR BIG RAPIDS.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The shingle-mill owned by Fitch, Phelps & Co., six miles east of Big Rapids, burned this morning. Loss, $2,000; no insurance.

BRODIE, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—A Brodie dispatch says the Town of Belleville, Esmeralda County, was almost entirely destroyed by fire last night.

WASHINGTON.

Gold Bullion—The Supreme Court—Collector Merritt, of New York—Cotton—Items.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Arrangements have lately been perfected by the Treasury to purchase gold bullion deposited at the Assay Office at Charlotte, N. C., and the Mint at Denver, Col., at its coining value, less the usual Mint charges for parting and refining, and the expense of transportation to the Mint at Philadelphia for conversion into coin. Payment for the bullion purchased at these places will be made in legal-tender notes or silver dollars, as the depositor may prefer. Heretofore the bullion deposited at these places has been returned to the depositor in imported bars, stamped with their weight and fineness, which were sold to local bullion dealers. This arrangement will protect the miner, and enable him to obtain a better price for his gold. The Department is also arranging to purchase gold deposits at the assay offices at Helena, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho.

The United States Supreme Court has an unusually large docket of cases. The docket to-day contained 878 cases, the work of the Court being three years in arrears. Eastern lawyers formerly controlled nearly all this business. Western lawyers are now coming to the front. Enoch Totten, of Wisconsin, son-in-law of Senator Howe, has more cases than any other lawyer, appearing in twenty-nine. Grant, of Iowa, follows in sixteen; Dick Merrick, formerly of Chicago, with thirteen; ex-Senator Matt Carpenter with ten.

The New York Ring that is opposed to honest reform in the Custom-House as to any change in the management is organizing to defeat the confirmation of Gen. Merritt, the new Collector. They will use as a reason against him his decision in the kid-glove case, and will have the support of a large class of the merchants who by that decision have been and will be compelled to pay such duties as the law requires. Some of the leading customs officials here are said to be opposed to Merritt's decision, but there is no appeal from his decision to Washington.

Judge Bond, holding United States Court for the trial of illicit distillers in North Carolina, made a decision which will make the work of the Deputies engaged in attempts to enforce the laws somewhat easier. He held that the persons apprehended in committing felonies under United States Revenue laws may be arrested by United States Deputy Marshals without warrants.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The October returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the cotton crop is 90—the same as September. Compared with October, 1877, the growing crop shows an improvement of 11 per centum. The October condition equals that of the splendid crop of 1870, and excels any intervening year. Insect injuries are unimportant. With an increased acreage planted, the crop now promises to produce more than 5,000,000 bales.

ROUMANIA.

There has been no formal recognition of Roumania by our Government. Dr. Timothy C. Smith, lately appointed United States Consul at Galatz, took with him the usual diplomatic letter issued to all Consuls, requesting the Government to which they may be accredited to grant an exequatur authorizing them to exercise the powers appertaining to the office. It is this letter referred to in a telegram from Bucharest as the letter from President Hayes recognizing the independence of Roumania.

Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rogers this afternoon received the following telegram from Revenue Agent J. W. Kinney, dated Little Rock: "Information from Baxter County is received that the distillers have sunk their stills in the bayou, abandoned their fortified works, and scattered, the alarm having been taken from published dispatches from Washington."

The Cabinet session to-day was of short duration. All the members were present except Secretary Sherman and Postmaster-General Key. No other than routine business was transacted.

The President will be accompanied to the Winchester State Fair to-morrow by Mrs. Hayes, and perhaps by one or more members of the Cabinet. The President will respond to the address of welcome on the grounds. Owing to the reception to be held at Winchester at night, the party will not return to Washington until early Thursday morning.

THE CHEYENNES.

Two Stories, Out of Which You Takes Your Choice.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—Adjt.-Gen. Tzschuck has called upon the Captains of all militia companies of this State to report the actual condition of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements of their companies, and hold themselves ready for orders. Parties from the Republican Valley say the Cheyenne Indians passed over the Republican Valley, and on the way killed several people. They did not kill women or children, or mutilate those who were killed. All killed, so far as known, were over the Kansas line. The Indians were on the way to Indian Territory. C. E. Bailey, from Republican Valley, sends word entirely different,—that the depredations were committed by an organized gang of white ruffians, painted to represent Indians. He says that the settlers are on their track, with strong probabilities of bringing them to justice, and that the Indians should not be blamed for it. From the meagre account now received from that far-off country it is impossible to tell which report is correct.

FOREIGN.

The Newly-Ceded Territory Surrendered to Bosnia and Montenegro.

Turkey Threatens War if the Austrians Advance upon Novi-Bazar.

Additional Large Failures Announced in London and Manchester.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Breadstuffs Trade.

Low Prices Rule for All Kinds of Agricultural Products.

THE EAST.

WILL NOT GO.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is announced in an official form that Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Colonial Secretary, and William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, have renounced their projected visit of inspection to Cyprus and Malta, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the East.

NOVI-BAZAR.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—Simultaneously with the presentation of his credentials the Ottoman Ambassador to Vienna was ordered to declare to Count Andrassy that the Porte would be compelled to oppose by arms the advance of the Austrian troops upon Novi-Bazar.

THE AMEER'S SON.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is reported from Cabul that the Ameer's son, Yakoob Khan, recently released, has been again imprisoned for stabbing a member of his escort.

FRIENDLY TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch says the Porte has warned the press of Constantinople to avoid the expression of anti-Russian sentiments, as Turkey is again on the most friendly terms with Russia.

THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has intrusted to Baron Von Pretis Cagnodo the task of forming a new Austrian (Cis-Leithan) Cabinet. Its definite formation, however, is not expected before the meeting of the Reichsrath Tuesday next.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO TURKEY.

The Austrian reply to the recent Turkish circular was dispatched on Monday.

A SURRENDER.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Constantinople dispatch states that Gussinje has been surrendered to the Montenegrins, and Vranja to the Servians.

CRETE AND THE PORTE.

A dispatch from Canea, received at Paris, states that the arrangement between the Cretans and Turkish authorities finally settling the question at issue, has been signed and sent to Constantinople for approval.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

PANIC IN THE IRON TRADE.

GLASGOW, Oct. 15.—There is a panic in the iron trade here, in consequence of a reported heavy failure and rumors of other suspensions. The prices of pig iron were at one time 10 pence per ton lower on the day.

FAILURES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Westwick & Co., spice merchants, have failed. Liabilities, £70,000.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Messrs. Gorton, stock-brokers, of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities believed to be large.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

THE BOTTOM OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: About the average crop of wheat has been secured, and roots promise well, but prices obtainable for all sorts of agricultural produce have fallen so low that the season can hardly be a remunerative one for farmers. But, within a few days, some signs of reaction have been noticeable, at any rate as regards sound parcels suitable for milling, which have advanced a shilling from the recent lowest point in several of the provincial markets. Imports of foreign wheat into London have again been liberal, being 64,000 quarters for the week ending Friday.

Considering the dull state of trade and heavy importation, it is somewhat curious to observe that there is a decrease in the stocks of wheat in London as compared with 1877, when stocks of wheat at the waterside and in the railway granaries on the 1st of October, as computed by the Secretary of the Corn Exchange, were rather over 400,000 quarters, whereas this year there are a little over 330,000 quarters. The decrease is probably apparent rather than real. The larger millers are accustomed to buy considerable quantities, which, on reaching our shores, are necessarily included in the arrival list, but, being taken away to the mills and private warehouses, do not figure among the stocks in port.

Stocks of maize show an increase of about 55,000 quarters, and oats a decrease of over 317,000 quarters. Last Monday there was an improved demand for foreign wheat from country millers, but sales were quite of a retail character. The transactions during the remainder of the week moved within very narrow limits at a repetition of Monday's prices. Feeding corn generally dull and difficult to move, the turn being against the seller.

GERMANY.

THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Reichstag to-day rejected Paragraph 16 of the Socialist bill, authorizing the expulsion of agitators from towns. The rejection was in consequence of a difference between the National-Liberals and Conservatives, the latter endeavoring to introduce amendments increasing the stringency of the paragraph.

The paragraphs authorizing the refusal of licenses to publicans and booksellers, forbidding the circulation of periodicals under certain circumstances, and constituting a Court of Appeal in the manner proposed by the Committee, namely, of four councilors and five Judges, with a President appointed by the Emperor, were adopted.

The Conservative amendment giving the Emperor unrestricted right in the selection of the President of the Court was rejected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARRIED OFF THE HONORS.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—It is now officially known that the awards to the American exhibitors at the French Exposition number 750, namely: Ten grand prizes, thirty diplomas of honor, 134 gold medals, 200 silver medals, 220 bronze medals, and 156 honorable mentions. The aggregate is larger than the whole number of American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1867 or at the Vienna Exposition of 1873, and is a larger proportion awarded to exhibitors than to any other nation represented at this exhibition.

SUICIDE.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Venice says Count Von Bismarck, the nephew of the German Chancellor, committed suicide at Venice yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. The act was caused by physical suffering.

THE MEXICAN INDIANS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 7.—The campaign ordered by the Mexican Government against the Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, whose border raids were especially annoying to the United States, has ended successfully after much hard work. President Diaz has ordered similar campaigns against other troublesome tribes of the Sierra De Carmen and Sierra de Loslecaleros. These are the most turbulent of Indian tribes, and have shown no more respect for Mexican than American property and life.

A NEW DEAL.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Vienna newspaper announces that Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, will be transferred to Paris, and will be succeeded at London by Count Karolyi, the present Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin. It is considered probable that Count Wimpffen, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, will go to Berlin.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A correspondent at Madrid telegraphs: In consequence of the recent muder of a Spanish official in Morocco, the Liberal journals are actively advocating armed intervention. Official circles are opposed to such action because of the condition of the finances. The Government, however, has ordered several frigates and two ironclads to prepare for sea, and may be forced to intervene by public opinion, which is irritated by the growth of English influence in Morocco.

WERE THEY ...

The Swengel Case ... for Separate M...

The Stories of Plainti... and Dr. ...

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WERE THEY MARRIED?

The Swengel Case Revived—She Sues for Separate Maintenance.

The Stories of Plaintiff, and Defendant, and Dr. Everts.

A Curious Wedding Ceremony, and a Dubious Divorce.

Judge Williams was occupied all day yesterday in hearing the case of Mary L. Swengel vs. Dr. David F. Swengel, for separate maintenance. In the bill Mrs. Swengel charged that she was married in March last to the defendant, but that he had refused to recognize her as his wife, though he had repeatedly visited her and lived with her since. She bore him a child in June last, but he refused to give her any support until she signed some papers tending to throw a cloud on the legality of her marriage, and she now claims such papers were extorted from her. She claimed he was a dentist in good practice, and well able to support her, and asked for a separate maintenance.

DR. SWENGEL

filed an answer denying that he ever married complainant, whose real name is Mary L. Ginochio. He stated that he was introduced to her in the spring of 1877 at the Clifton House, where they were both boarding, and in October following lent her $50 at her request. Shortly afterward, on the representation that she was expecting remittances from New York, he indorsed two notes for $159.28 for her, payable to Munger Bros. & Gray, proprietors of the hotel. These were for her board, and he has since been compelled to pay them. In March last she swore out a warrant against him on a charge of committing rape, and he was arrested about 8 o'clock in the evening and taken to Burke's Hotel. There he met Mrs. Swengel and a minister, the Rev. Dr. Everts, who had a license in due form, but procured without his knowledge. She demanded that he marry her, and an excited conversation followed, during which she swooned. He caught her in his arms, and while in this attitude, but without consent and against the protests of this defendant, the said clergyman uttered some ceremony and pronounced this defendant and the said complainant husband and wife. The warrant was subsequently returned "not served," and on the 20th of March, 1878, the license was returned to the County Clerk indorsed as follows:

This license is returned by advice of legal counsel unexecuted and not used, this, March 20, 1878.

Since then he agreed, in consideration of her releasing him from all charge of bastardy, or of being the father of her child, to pay her a large sum of money, and pay her notes above mentioned. In conclusion, he denied that he had a large income, but claimed his business had been nearly broken up by her doings.

The first witness on the trial was

MRS. SWENGEL

herself, an exceedingly dignified, prepossessing lady, who confessed to being 44 years of age, but looks rather older. She testified that she was first married in New York to one Cornelius R. Totten, and was divorced in 1873. She had by him three children, two of whom, respectively 18 and 24, were now living. She came to Chicago about two years ago, and lived first at the Palmer House, then the Grand Pacific, and, lastly, the Clifton. While there Swengel was introduced to her at his request. Their acquaintance became more intimate, and they were much together. In March last she had him arrested and taken to Burke's Hotel, where they were married by Dr. Everts.

Here Mrs. Swengel's testimony was interrupted to put on the stand Constable Eckert, on the part of Swengel. He testified that he arrested Swengel on a charge of rape, and took him to Burke's Hotel, where he saw Swengel and Dr. Everts. He was requested to retire, and did so for an hour, and then went into the room where they were. He heard Swengel say, "I can't, I cant," at the same time waving his hand. Mrs. Swengel fainted, or appeared to faint, Swengel caught her, and then Dr. Everts pronounced the marriage ceremony.

In the afternoon Mrs. Swengel took the stand again, and the cross-examination was continued by Gen. Stiles. The lady was asked about various sums of money which the defense contended she had received from Swengel, but her explanations were quite unsatisfactory—at least at this stage. Gen. Stiles questioned her at length on the subject of the affidavit charging Swengel with rape; and her response was that his attempt on her in his office at the corner of State and Madison streets, in July, 1877, was against her will. She gave Swengel a note and a diamond ring as security for a loan of $50, but he didn't supply her with money from July to October. Her reply to a question as to whether Swengel had not guaranteed a note for her was in the Yankee fashion of another question, and a subsequent exclamation of surprise and confession of utter ignorance on the subject. After a bit she recollected that the notes were given for her board, but not for the board of her daughters, who had money of their own.

Gen. Stiles kept up the inquiries about Swengel's financial aid, and brought out some rather unwilling and not very satisfactory statements, which rather tended to show, however, that the dentist had provided for the lady from time to time. There was a scene when the General, rather unnecessarily, perhaps, asked for the names of her daughters. Mrs. Swengel wrung her hands, and in a voice somewhat choked with tears—possibly genuine—asked him, if he had the mercy of a man, to spare her the necessity of bringing her innocent girls into the case. After "something too much of this," and at a suggestion from the Court that the question was hardly an improper one, she gave the names, and Gen. Stiles assured her then he wouldn't harm her daughters for anything in the world.

Mr. Jackson examined his client as to the affidavit, seeking to draw out what he claimed to be a fact,—that she swore to it without knowing just what it charged, as, counsel assumed, a great many things were sworn to in the Justice-shops, where they were frequently slurred over, etc., etc. The effort was quite successful. Some minor points were also partially cleared up, at least to the complainant's satisfaction, whereupon she left the stand.

THE REV. W. W. EVERTS

took the stand, and testified that he was present at Burke's Hotel with the parties one evening in March, 1877. Swengel and a Constable came in while witness and Mrs. Swengel were there, but the Constable didn't stay long. Swengel approached Mrs. S. with some reproachful inquiry about the mode of his arrest. The witness interposed to pacify him, and renewed the persuasions of a former hour to show him what an honorable gentleman ought to do,—that if he was not bound elsewhere, he should cover the infamy by marrying the woman. Witness had a license, which he produced, and which Swengel said was all right. Yet he put off marriage with some excuse or other. It was an affecting time for all of them, witness being anxious to have them settle their troubles, and pleading with them, even with tears. In the meantime, the Constable was hurrying them up, with threats to execute the warrant. Mrs. Swengel was half-frenzied; would threaten to leave, etc., but he called her back, and the persuasions were renewed. After awhile they signed the marriage document. Swengel threw his arms around her, and they clasped their hands, and the Doctor married them then and there, closing the solemn service with a prayer. After the ceremony was over, the witness led Mrs. S. to the sofa, said kind words to them both, and shortly afterwards left the place. Swengel expressed the wish that the marriage should not be published, and witness assented.

On cross-examination, witness said the matter did get out afterwards. Half a dozen reporters got after him, and asked him to explain the books, and he finally made a statement to one of them. When he got the license he had no authority from Swengel, but from Mrs. Swengel and her attorney, and he was acting as a friend of humanity, a minister of the Gospel, trying to persuade the man to repair the wrong he had done. If they accepted his interpositions, he told her, all right; if not, his moral persuasion would end, and she must do as she would. He couldn't say he had forced them to marry, although he had done that on a former occasion in New York, even at the point of a pistol [Laughter], and he conceived it his duty to act in this way with any man who misled a woman. He had talked with Swengel before the marriage, and the latter never demurred to the charge against him, but spoke only about not wishing to marry, alleging all sorts of excuses, but never denying the charge. When Swengel took her hand, it was not to support her from falling. He had been protesting for two hours, perhaps, against marrying her, but when he and Mrs. S. signed the document and clasped hands, the witness understood it as full assent, and pronounced the marriage ceremony.

After Dr. Everts had referred several times to his unquestionably honest efforts to get Swengel to do what he could towards making reparation,

GEN. STILES,

who has considerable of a reputation for sarcasm, and who had referred more than once to the "moral suasion" used, endeavoring unsuccessfully to show that a threat to execute the warrant was behind it all, asked the Doctor if he regarded his part in that little scene at the hotel, as well as in the anterior and subsequent events, as an instance of great moral suasion.

Dr. Everts saw the point, and answered that he had acted conscientiously all through, and would do so again under similar circumstances. "In fact," said he, "all of us clergymen try to do what good we can to save people from suffering and shame."

"You call on us lawyers, too, sometimes, to help you, don't you?"

"Yes," replied the divine, with something more broad than a smile and something approaching a laugh, as he felt how he was turning the tables on the man of law. "Yes, when we can't do anything further with some people, we turn them over to you lawyers."

The crowd appreciated the repartee, and the Court himself smiled in a dignified sort of way.

In response to some further cross-questioning, Dr. Everts explained that Justice Wallace and Charles H. Reed had, subsequent to the ceremony, told him that the marriage was not legally correct. He admitted to them that it might not be technically right, but said it was certainly morally right, and that ought to make it legal. Yet he felt that he could not go back on their decision, and the result was his returning the certificate with the indorsement above referred to.

A Mrs. Johnson testified to Swengel's coming to Flood's, where Mrs. Swengel was boarding, seeing her new-born child, petting Mrs. Swengel, kissing her, etc.

Mr. Jackson offered in evidence what purported to be

THE DECREE

obtained by Mrs. S. from her former husband. Gen. Stiles objected to it on the ground of informality, the decree stating no cause for divorce, no pleadings, and being wanting, as he alleged, in other material respects.

The Court evidently did not think the decree a good one. In fact, he said it struck him as fatally defective on its face.

Mr. Jackson professed his ability to prove that it was in accordance with the practice in New York. He had no doubt it was a good decree.

Gen. Stiles had no doubt it was bogus; it had that look upon it.

It was argued that further time should be given to obtain a verification of the decree.

SWENGEL HIMSELF

was then put on the stand. He is a swarthy-looking, Othello-visaged sort of a man, with a soft and rather winning voice, and his demeanor was one calculated to go some way towards impressing the observer with the genuineness of the role of martyr to a designing woman, which is just about the part he assumes. He did not deny an unlawful intimacy with Mrs. Swengel, or Mrs Totten, or Mary Genochio, whatever the reader is pleased to call her. His attention was at first directed to the scene at Burke's. The first thing he said to "her," as he called his alleged wife, was: "You have sworn rape on me. Do you know what that is?" She replied that she did, whereupon he asked, "Why did you do that? It isn't true, and you know it, and it is a great crime against me." Dr. Everts, the witness continued, said, "It don't matter about that. The charge is doubtless technical. What we want is for you to marry this woman. It is nothing but an honorable act for you to do so." Witness said he couldn't; that he had never promised to do so; that he never loved her; that he wouldn't marry her; but that he would provide for her until she could go East to her relatives. But Dr. Everts continued his persuasions,—cried, in fact,—and they were all very much affected. He was somewhat affected himself. She said she would sign a paper agreeing to go East within a few weeks. But all this time Dr. Everts kept insisting on the marriage then and there. Witness remonstrated; told the Doctor he never was guilty of the crime, and insisted that the woman had come to him, and not he to her. But Dr. Everts still persisted, remarking, as witness alleged, "It don't matter about the charge. Promise to marry her." Witness told him that he could not and would not marry her, but that he would provide for her as an honorable man should do. And he did subsequently, at Dr. Flood's, make an agreement with her, to her entire satisfaction, to provide for her, and she had signed it in the presence of Dr. Flood. When they were at the hotel, he resumed, after his declaration that he wouldn't marry her, she threatened to poison herself, or to go where he would never see her again alive. She started out, but he called her back, and again assured her that he would provide for her. And still Dr. Everts insisted on the marriage, while witness protested that he could not conscientiously marry her; that he had never loved her; but that he would support her. Witness admitted that he was confused and nervous. They drew up a paper in which he agreed to support her, and he took hold of her hand. The sensation he experienced was like an electric shock. Something told him, "Don't do it," and he "just let go," saying, "Doctor, I can't marry her, and I won't marry her." Then she sort of swooned away. Witness took hold of her hands to prevent her from falling, and while he held her Dr. Everts performed the ceremony, and pronounced them man and wife, or something of the kind. There were no prayers. Dr. Everts produced the license, and witness looked at it, but handed it back, not knowing what it had to do with this business. Then she wanted him to take her to the hotel, but he said it wouldn't do; that they weren't married, and that the proprietor would put them out. After this time their previously intimate relations were not resumed.

THE AGREEMENT OF SUPPORT

was produced, signed by Mary L. Genochio, and reciting that, in consideration of the said support, she released him from all claims, and gave him full, free, absolute, and honorable satisfaction of all demands. There were three copies of this document—one drawn up at Burke's, a copy of which he afterwards gave her in legal form and kept a duplicate himself.

Mrs. Swengel was recalled by her counsel for the evident purpose of showing that the agreement was wrung from her against her will. Her story regarding the signing of the paper was as follows: Swengel brought it to her bedside at Flood's, and read it over to her. She hardly knew what it was. There was one part which was very harsh, and, at her request, he struck it out. That was about all she understood of it. He wanted her to sign it, but she said she couldn't. Then he said, "You sign that, or go into the street." [Here the witness again wept.] She had no resources then except what he would give her, and he had the heartlessness to suggest that she go to a charity-hospital.

"Why did you sign it?" asked her counsel.

"Home—to cover my head—bread—induced me to sign it," was the dramatic response.

"What name did he tell you to sign?"

"Mary L. Genochio. 'Why,' said I, 'Swengel is my name as it is yours, and you are my own dear husband, Frank.' But nothing would do but Mary L. Genochio. I wrote it letter by letter with trembling hand, pleading with him not to ask me to sign it. But he insisted that if I didn't sign it Mary L. Genochio I shouldn't have a cent."

Swengel was recalled, and of course denied that he had used any threats. The only witness, Flood, was out of the city, so it was impossible to tell which of the two kept closest to the truth.

This completed all the testimony, and the Court gave the complainant until the 24th to make the promised verification of the divorce record.

VEGETABLE AND HUMAN DISEASES.

The disease known in orange-culture as the "set-back," characterized by an unusual appearance of thriftiness, is exactly paralleled in the human system by the disease known as obesity, or excessive fatness, in which the victim appears to be enjoying an exceptional degree of physical vigor. Besides being a disease in itself, obesity generates apoplexy and heart-disease, and its victims are peculiarly susceptible to all forms of acute affections. Allan's Anti-Fat will reduce the bodily weight from two to five pounds per week. Try it, all ye heavily burdened ones! Sold by druggists.

WANTED—$26,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—J. H. Burke, stockholder in the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company, has brought suit in the Twenty-third District Court to recover from J. C. Flood, J. W. Mackey, J. G. Fair, and the Pacific Mill & Mining Company $26,000,000, alleged to have been wrongfully diverted from the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia by the defendants, in the manipulation of ores and the retention of tailings of the Company.

THAT BARROW TRAMP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—R. Lyman Potter, the wheelbarrow man, arrived about noon to-day. A crowd followed him through the streets.

This and That.

Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

When a woman gets a red spot on the end of her nose, the world charitably remarks that her blood is out of order; but just let that red spot appear on a man's nose, and everyone will declare they smell whisky as soon as they get within twenty feet of him.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

Satisfactory Results of an Examination of the Accounts.

Certain Allegations Made by Other Experts Denied—The System of Bookkeeping.

The South Park Commissioners held their semi-monthly session at the office of the Board yesterday afternoon, President Morgan in the chair. There were present Commissioners Morgan, Price, Cornell, and Walsh. The first business before the Board was the auditing of $4,976 of monthly bills, which were ordered paid. The Auditor was authorized to pay for the cobble-stones used on Grove Parkway, and also for the coal for the conservatories. The Horticultural Committee were authorized to replace such trees and shrubs as have died. The Construction Committee were instructed to repair the sidewalk from the Stock-Yards Railroad track to Oakwoods, on the east side of Grove Parkway, at an expense not to exceed $300. A petition asking for the completion of the work on South Park avenue, from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-ninth streets, was read and placed on file. The expert accountants who had been appointed to examine the accounts of the Board made their report, showing that the reports of irregularities in the accounts were totally unfounded.

The report is as follows:

At your request we have examined into the statements contained in a report of Messrs. C. Mechelke and William D. S. Anderson addressed to the Finance Committee of the Board of County Commissioners refering to the accounts of your body.

On examination and comparison of the books of the South Park Commissioners with their printed reports, we find nothing to justify the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson, so far as they impute or insinuate fraud or misrepresentation in the accounts of the Commissioners.

The annual reports submitted by the South Park Commissioners to the Board of County Commissioners do not purport to contain a copy of their books of account, nor to give all the details of each transaction, but are such an abstract or summary of the accounts as will convey, as required by law, a full and proper understanding of the "acts and doings" of the Commissioners.

Were the business of the Commissioners limited exclusively to simple cash transactions, their "reports" need only consist of a classified abstract of their cash-books; and in such case no discrepancies between report and cash-book could occur. But in more complicated matters, where "offsets," etc., occur in settlement, and such offsets are covered by journal entries, the failure to report these would lead to misapprehension and error, and the real nature and extent of the transactions would fail to be represented. Hence it has been customary in the reports to amplify the statements of such transactions so as to convey a full understanding of them; and when the amount "received" or "expended" was thus nominally increased, it was found to be offset by a similar amount on the opposite side of the account as duly represented by the entries on the books of the Commissioners, the actual status of the trust funds being in no way affected, the cash balance remaining the same.

In making such reports, this practice is well known to all accountants as necessary in this form of account to convey a comprehensive idea of the transactions; and it is consequently not usual for accountants of respectability to report such "amplifications" as "discrepancies" where they are not only visible on the books and explainable, but where such "discrepancies" could not possibly be investigated without the explanation being at once discovered.

THE "DISCREPANCIES"

referred to by Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson are mostly of this description, and we will now proceed to explain them seriatim:

Difference in loans—	
Receipts per report	$19,500
Receipts per cash-book	17,000
"Discrepancy"	$2,500

This so-called "discrepancy" arises thus: The Commissioners purchased $9,000 of their own bonds at a discount of $500, making the amount payable therefor $8,500 net. They paid $2,500 on account, which was charged temporarily to "margin" accounts. When the bonds were finally paid for, the amount paid as margin was, of course, deducted, making the balance of $6,000, which amount, on entering up the transaction, is shown by the cash-book as paid and charged to the bond account. Journal entries were then made, by which the bond account (which is carried at par) was charged with the $2,500 previously paid, as well as with the $500 of discount, these amounts being credited up to margin account and to discount on bonds respectively. It is to be noted that the $2,500 was paid in one fiscal year and the $6,000 in the next.

Had the printed report strictly corresponded (as Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson insinuate it should have done) with the entry in the cash-book, it would have indicated that $6,000 had been paid for $9,000 of bonds, which would have been misleading. Hence, the so-called "discrepancy" in this case arises from the treating of the $2,500 (originally charged to margin account) as received on the one hand and disbursed on the other, with a view of thoroughly explaining the transaction; and it will be further observed that the transaction is reported strictly in accordance with the entries in the cash-book and journal combined.

Of a similar character is the "discrepancy" in the item "discount on bonds, $850," which, not being money actually received, does not appear in the cash-book, while it does appear in the printed report, added on the one side of the account to the actual amount paid for the bonds, while it is credited on the other side as received. Five hundred dollars of this amount has been already referred to as part of the $9,000 matter.

THE NEXT "DISCREPANCY"

pointed out by Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson occurs in the account of Mr. Bridge, namely:

Receipts per report	$90,227
Receipts per cash-book	72,325
Discrepancy	$17,901

The facts are:

Mr. Bridge collected from the sales of tax certificates, etc.		$90,227
And disbursed by authority of the Commissioners as follows:		
To Fitch on his contract as an offset against tax certificates, approved by the Board Dec. 6. 1875	$1,000	
For sundry expenses incurred by Mr. Bridge for the years 1874, '5, '6, and '7 in the purchase and sale of tax certificates, etc., approved by the Board	14.044	
Amount paid to the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank on account of a loan of $25,000 as ordered by the bank	2,857	
		$17,901
Amount actually paid over by Mr. Bridge and received by the Commissioners		$72,325

If the printed report is expected in all cases to conform to the cash-book, this transaction would have been reported thus:

Receipts from special assessment, tax certificates, accrued interest, etc ... $72,325.82

which would have been a gross misrepresentation, as well as a concealment of the fact that Mr. Bridge had received a larger amount, and had disbursed a considerable sum, by authority of the Commissioners, and for account of the trust.

Hence the report gives the total receipts (and not the net receipts) and disbursements, as shown by the cash-book and by the journal entries combined.

THE NEXT "DISCREPANCIES"

are as follows:

Receipts from phaetons:	
Per report	$2,957
Per cash-book	2,188
Difference	$769
Receipts from sundry sources:	
Per report	$1,837
Per cash-book	1,163
Difference	$674

These differences arise from the fact that at the time of closing the accounts for the fiscal year the two amounts of $769.20 and $674.02 had not as yet been deposited with the Treasurer, but remained in the hands of the Secretary (who is under bonds); but as these amounts should be shown in the accounts of the fiscal year to which they belonged, they were included in the report, on the one side as received and on the other side added to the cash on hand. An express record that these amounts were so held, temporarily, by the Secretary, appears in the cash-book of the Commissioners, and, we are informed, was seen by Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson.

The foregoing fully explains the so-called "discrepancies" of $22,694 in the report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1, 1877, as exhibited by Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson, and it will be observed that the differences, except in the last-mentioned cases, arise from the amplication rendered necessary in order that the transactions should be reported in a way to be properly understood. We are constrained to add that the report of these gentlemen clearly shows that they had investigated these items; that they had traced them out, and knew of what they consisted; and that they were covered by offsets which duly appeared on the books of the Commissioners; and that they were aware that the items had been added in the report to both "receipts" and "expenditures" simply to show the transactions more clearly and concisely. Yet these gentlemen have concealed the facts with the result of rather implying than directly charging fraud and misrepresentation in the accounts, an insinuation which we do not find to be justified by the facts.

Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson have made a compilation from the printed annual reports, by which they appear to show that the Commissioner has paid out on account of

TEMPORARY LOANS

upwards of $150,000 more than it had received from the same source up to Dec. 1, 1877. That this is not the fact is shown conclusively by the books of the Commissioners, from which we have taken off, and herewith append as an exhibit, a full statement of the bills-payable account, including the temporary-loan account, from the commencement of the trust to Dec. 1, 1877, by which it is shown that there is no excess of payment on account of loans, as charged.

But as bills-payable account is used both for loans and for land liabilities, some mixture of the two classes of indebtedness has occurred in the printed reports; some certificates of indebtedness originally issued for land purchased, etc., having, when matured, been renewed as loans, the nature of the obligation being thus changed; and when such certificates have been eventually paid they have been treated in the printed reports as payments for loans instead of for land, etc., thus giving rise to misapprehension. Yet the items are properly and correctly classified on the books of the Commission.

They further state that they could not check the

CANCELED INTEREST COUPONS,

because they were "pasted" in a book, while Mr. Mechelke is reported as stating that "he could not get at the redeemed coupons to properly check them, as they had been pasted in a book in such a manner as to make it utterly impossible to see what they were until they had been soaked off and properly reconstructed."

We have critically examined every page of the four volumes in which the canceled coupons are preserved, and find that the back of each coupon is neatly pasted to the leaf in its numerical order; that the coupons of each bond are to be found on the same page; that the face of every coupon is plainly visible and can be read with ease; that none of the pages are fastened together so as to impede ready reference; that they show no signs of having been "soaked off," or to have ever required that process; but that they are properly arranged, neatly kept, and thoroughly in condition for examination at any time.

In view of these facts, we are at a loss to account for the statements of Messrs. Mechelke and Anderson, which appears to us to be entirely without foundation.

In order to fully settle all questions as to the correctness of the books of the South Park Commissioners, we have carefully examined and checked them from the commencement of the trust to Dec. 1, 1877, and have found them to be correct and in perfect balance.

We herewith submit balance sheets for each of the fiscal years ending Dec. 1, 1872, to 1877; classified statement of aggregate receipts and expenditures up to Dec. 1, 1877; analytical statement of bills payable from commencement of the trust to Dec. 1, 1877; statement of maintenance and improvement account for same period, etc., etc.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. DAVIE,
CHARLES J. BISHOP, Accountants.

CURRENT OPINION.

The "Ohio idea" is no longer to water the currency with irredeemable shinplasters; it is to sustain the resumption act and make every greenback worth its face in gold.—*Cleveland Herald* (*Rep.*).

A compositor in an Eastern office, who favors the fiat-money heresy, was complaining of his inability to procure a "sub." "Oh! no trouble about that," said a Republican who worked at the next "frame." "Just write 'This is a sub' on a piece of paper, and leave it on your case. The foreman will understand." But the fiat man didn't try the experiment.

The brand of fraud has at last been placed where it belongs, upon the brow of Samuel J. Tilden. The New York *Sun* will have to get a new cut. The translation of the cipher dispatches which passed between Gramercy Park and Democratic visiting statesmen in Florida, furnished by the New York *Tribune*, proves beyond a reasonable doubt the truth of the accusation that Mr. Tilden attempted to bribe the Florida Returning Board. The story of the intrigue and its failure can be read by no American without a feeling of shame.—*Portland Press* (*Rep.*).

What does Wade Hampton mean by talking to the colored citizens of South Carolina in this way: "You can, my colored friends, have your share of South Carolina—you can have all the share that any citizen has—you can aid in choosing its rulers, and, if you show yourselves worthy, honest, and capable, you can become officeholders yourselves. But you can do it only in one way, and that is by joining this strong, grand old Democratic party." The men to whom Wade Hampton talks in this condescending way are not slaves or freedmen; they are American citizens. Their rights under the law are equal and coextensive with Wade Hampton's. By what warrant does he presume to say to them that they shall not have this or that unless they vote as he wants them to? That kind of talk comes with an especially bad grace from the mouth of Wade Hampton.—*New York Sun* (*Dem.*).

The last—no, not perhaps the last, but the latest—of the damaging cipher dispatches on the Presidency, is the following, sent by Smith M. Weed to Samuel J. Tilden:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—Absolutely Petersburg can procure be Copenhagen may Thomas prompt Edinburg must if river take be you less London Thames will. W.

Which, being translated, means:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—If Returning Board can be procured absolutely, will you deposit $30,000? May take less. Must be prompt. Thomas (a "dumb word.") W.

The public waits with a good deal of impatience to know what answer was sent to this from Mr. Tilden's unauthorized and irresponsible agent at No. 15 Gramercy Park. Was it "Yes, if only done once?"—*New York Graphic* (*Ind.*).

There was once a secret society in which the candidate, after being thoroughly hoodwinked, was led before the Grand Chancellor, "invested with the insignia of the order," and subjected to a close examination. The insignia consisted of a fool's cap, three feet high, and other ridiculous adornments, so funny that the command, "No levity on the part of the brethren." had to be constantly repeated with sober emphasis. The candidate stood erect and solemn. Three swords were clashed above his head, a martial song was sung, and then he was told: "Stand like the sculptured marbles on the gates of Altorf, which, though they look life, neither speak nor move." The effect was very impressive—on the candidates. As to the brethren, they suffered the pangs of suffocated laughter. Somehow the present attitude of Mr. Moses Manton Marble reminds one of the "sculptured marbles on the gates of Altorf, which, though they look life, neither speak nor move." Cannot the *Tribune* wake him up?—*Newark Advertiser* (*Rep.*).

Poe's famous story of "The Gold Bug" pales into insignificance in comparison with the serial story which has just commenced in the *Daily Tribune*. We know not which to admire most, the extraordinary luck—or extraordinary management—which has brought into its hands 200 cipher dispatches sent by the Democratic managers over the wires pending the Electoral count; or the detective skill with which the cipher has been discovered; or the editorial skill with which the public appetite has been whetted to the last degree of impatience for the full publication and interpretation of these dispatches. The Democratic managers involved—including, we are sorry to say, Mr. Tilden himself (for, though no dispatches are signed by him, they were sent to and answered from his house)—must either afford some other interpretation of them, or be convicted by their silence of attempting a fraud that dwarfs that of Tweed into microscopic proportions. If the ostrich suffers its head to hide in the sand much longer, its body will be so full of arrows that it will never recover. The *Tribune*, by its disclosures, has probably put an end to "still hunts" and the use of cipher telegrams by the politician of the future, for both of which services it deserves the thanks of the American people. Its explorations "through the dark continent" rival those of the New York *Herald* in the person of the intrepid Stanley.—*Christian Union* (*Beecher*).

There has been during the whole of this summer and fall campaign a great variety of opinion in the Democratic party as to the best method of defeating our political enemies; and there has been apparent personal jealousy, treason against the party, and scandalous defection from the organization; but the final result has been a gain for the people. As it has been, so it shall be, for we do not expect that the Democratic party will be any more united in action, or any more agreed as to policy, than it has been. Col. Dowdall, of the Peoria *Democrat* [Dem.], will retain, and possibly extend, the reputation he won in 1868, and will, when his intellect is fully fired up, propound unanswerable conundrums as to the creative power of Congress. The Quincy *Herald* [Dem.] will insist that the principal object of establishing the Federal Government is the improvement of the Quincy harbor, and will shy cold ashes from the dead camp-fires of Whiggery at all who presume to doubt its wisdom or orthodoxy. Democratic speakers will denounce the tendency toward centralization manifest in Republican policies, and then, after taking a fresh sip of water, will "pass to a consideration of the finance question," and show that Congress possesses the inherent right to fix the value of every man's labor or property by inflating or contracting the currency at pleasure. Democrats in debt and Democrats in doubt will become converts to the progressive scheme of finance, and will straightway join the nearest Greenback Club, and write to State Printer Expert Magie "for documents." Old Democrats of the faith of Jefferson and Jackson, of Silas Wright and Benton, will look on at the hunt after the birds' nests of a prehistoric era, and will swear that the party is ruined and the country gone to Hades.—*Springfield* (*Ill.*) *Register* (*Dem.*).

To gratify the urgent desire on the part of the public to know whether the persons named in the cipher dispatches had any reply to make to their publication, and if they proposed to make any public explanation, a *Herald* reporter was instructed to seek for Mr. Tilden, for Mr. Henry Havemeyer, and for Mr. Manton Marble, and to obtain some sort of answer to his questions. Appreciating its difficulties, he pondered deeply over the undertaking, and with firm resolves set forth. Obviously the first thing to be done was to see the gentlemen, for the interviewer as well as the cook learns to appreciate the necessity of primarily capturing his game. Mr. Tilden has two addresses,—one is his law office, and the other his residence. To his office the reporter went first. "Mr. Tilden is not in." "Is he in town." "Oh, yes," said the clerk. "Would he be there during the day?" "Impossible to say." A later visit had a similar result, and a third was more successful, for another and more fluent clerk explained that Mr. Tilden seldom visited his office. Sandwiched between these visits were calls at his house. At the first of these the servant remarked with calm triumph that Mr. Tilden was not in. "Would he be in soon?" "Impossible to say." A second ring at the bell brought another servant to the door, who consented, though with apparent reluctance, to take the caller's card. He presently returned, saying that Mr. Tilden was ill and could not see his caller. He had a cold. Mr. Havemeyer has also two addresses, and is believed to have a third. This third address is "out of town," and the reporter believes that this last is Mr. Havemeyer's favorite. At his residence in Fifth avenue the servant could (or would) tell little about him, and seemed utterly at a loss to know what he would do if it became necessary to communicate with Mr. Havemeyer. At his office Mr. Havemeyer is alleged to appear at irregular intervals, the time and duration of which no man knows. From the fact that the reporter called there repeatedly and spent one afternoon in vain and patient occupancy of an office-chair, he is strongly inclined to the belief that there is no such person as Mr. Havemeyer in existence. "From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve," from eve to midnight, and thereafter at frequent intervals, the reporter's "due feet never failed" to visit Mr. Marble's residence. The patient seeker after news repeated the operation on the following day. He is pleased to be able to say that Mr. Marble's maid servant is courteous and patient, and that she always knows that he is not at home, and never knows when he will return. At his club he is known, though how he is known, excepting through tradition, it is hard to say, for it does not appear that he visits it. What Messrs. Tilden, Havemeyer, and Marble may have to say on the subject of the cipher dispatches is therefore still a sealed book.—*New York Herald* (*Ind.*).

THE DRAINAGE AMENDMENT.

Reasons for Its Adoption.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 4.—*To the Public*: We respectfully invite your attention to the proposed amendment to the Constitution on the subject of drainage. It is of the greatest importance to the people of the State, and, as reasons why it should be developed, we assign the following, to-wit:

First—The amendment is nothing new, but only proposes to make the Constitution of 1870 what the framers thereof supposed it was, on the subject of drainage, before the Supreme Court gave it an interpretation.

Second—The act of the Legislature passed in 1871, consisting of some fifty-odd sections, providing for the construction of drains, ditches, and levees, or all of it that is of any value, has, by the Supreme Court, been declared unconstitutional.

Third—Extensive works in various parts of the State have been commenced, and in some cases completed, under said act, which cannot be finished or kept in repair without the adoption of this amendment, and the passage of legislation under it.

Fourth—The benefits of these works, and the vast amount of money expended in constructing them, will be lost unless the amendment is adopted.

Fifth—The lands to be reclaimed amount in round numbers to 1,800,000 acres, worth but little without drainage.

Sixth—When reclaimed, it is estimated they will be worth at least $40,000,000 more than they are now, and will add that much to the taxable wealth of the State, over and above their present value.

Seventh—This is not a proposition to tax the land of any man without his consent, and not even by his consent, unless his lands are benefited by the proposed work, and then only to the extent of the benefit.

Eighth—If the above reasons are sufficient, we ask that every friend of the measure give it his active support at the coming election, for, if not adopted this fall, it cannot be voted upon again until 1883. (See Art. 14, Sec. 2, of the Constitution of 1870.)

Ninth—This 1,800,000 acres of land consists mostly of swamps, bogs, and lakes, worthless in its present condition for agricultural purposes, and rendering the surrounding country unhealthy by reason of its miasmatic atmosphere. It is proposed to reclaim this land by drains and levees. The amendment does not authorize any expenditure of the public money, or any tax to be levied or debt created, for the purpose, but simply that the Legislature shall have the right to authorize the improvement, and that the land benefited shall pay the expense. Without such a law a drain could not be cut across the land of an obstinate owner, however much it might be needed to drain a whole county, and although it might reclaim his own land. Even the owner of the land cannot be made personally responsible for his share of the expense, but his tract of land reclaimed would be liable for its benefits and no more, which he could pay or not, as he chose. If he did not see proper to pay it, the land, now wholly worthless, might be sold. Thus the lands are made to reclaim themselves. It is not a proposition to tax the State, the county, or any municipality, to construct any drain, ditch, or levee. The parties owning these lands are not asking money, or donations, or contributions, but simply the right of reclaiming the lands at their own expense. It is the permission to help themselves that they are asking, and not the assistance of others. Southern and Central Illinois need this amendment very much. Those lands, when reclaimed, will be among the richest in the State.

Tenth—If you favor this amendment, see that the words, "For Proposed Amendment to Sec. 31 of Art. 4 of the Constitution," be printed on all the tickets of all the parties, as every vote not for it is a vote against it. Respectfully,

C. L. HIGBEE, Pittsfield, Ill.
A. C. MATTHEWS, Pittsfield, Ill.
J. S. IRWIN, Pittsfield, Ill.
S. R. POWELL, Scott County, Ill.
R. M. ATKINSON, Pittsfield, Ill.
RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Decatur, Ill.
JAMES M. BEARDSLEY, Rock Island, Ill.
CHARLES ATKINSON, Moline, Ill.
JOHN DEERE, Moline, Ill.
J. M. GOULD, Moline, Ill.
HENRY DRESSER, Scott County, Ill.
SAM CLARK, Kinderhook, Ill.
CHARLES DUNHAM, Henry County, Ill.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$1,700 WILL BUY A NEAT 9-ROOM cottage, new, with all conveniences: south front, on Armitage-road, near Milwaukee-av. cars: long time, low interest, monthly payments, if desired; no city taxes. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DEARBORN-AV. AND North State-st., north of Schiller-st. Lots on Huron and Superior-sts., between State and Cass-sts. Apply to OWNER, 278 Ohio-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGED FARMS IN IOWA CAN frequently be bought very low, and the mortgage paid or partly paid; there are fine farms, with good titles, all ready for parties to go on and farm without the delay of breaking, building, etc. Address CINCINNATUS, Lincoln, Neb.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board or without; gas, bath, hot and cold water, convenient to Madison-st. cars: terms reasonable.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICE ASSORTMENT of furnished or unfurnished rooms to rent, with or without board; day-board also.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

Hotels.

ENGLISH HOUSE—PRICES REDUCED—DAY-board, $3.50 per week; single rooms, with board, $5 and $6 per week. 31 Washington-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week. Day board, $4 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—OCT. 12, A BAY HORSE IN OPEN BUGgy. Call on A. M. GRAVES, 32 Lake-st., pay charges, and prove property.

LOST—EARLY PART LAST WEEK A LETTER addressed to lady in Clarendon, N. Y. Will finder return and get rewarded, or address F. T. TAYLOR, No. 9 East Van Buren-st?

LOST—BETWEEN EXPOSITION BUILDING AND Lake-st. bridge, woolen carriage robe, mixed colors. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 250 South Water-st.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, MONDAY EVENING, army certificate with paper attached. Please return to 1448 Prairie-av. and oblige the owner.

LOST—AT THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, MONday, Oct. 14, a lady's silver watch. The finder, on returning it to 740 West Washington-st., will be well rewarded.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR BURLINGTON crossing, a silver portemonnaie marked "Emma Booth, 607 Michigan-av.," containing $23. Finder can keep money if will return contents to A. BOOTH, corner State and Lake-sts.

STOLEN—ONE BAY MARE, 9 YEARS OF AGE, and one patent-wheel top buggy were taken from corner Canal and Madison-sts. A good reward will be paid on return to 100 West Water-st. Three new spokes in hind wheel.

THE DRIVER OF THE WAGON WHO FOUND that pocket medical case please deliver such to Mr. PETER ABT, Canal-st., and get a liberal reward.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CASH AND REAL ESTATE FOR dry goods, clothing, and liquors; give good trade. Address B. L. HONORE, 176 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed; advances made, 10 % year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 160 W. Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE LETTERS; must be an A 1 penman and understand bookkeeping. Address N 82, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—BUTCHERS THAT UNDERSTAND boning meat. Apply to Chicago Meat Preserving Company, corner LaSalle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—2 EXPERIENCED clothing cutters. Apply to JHON A. HAARVIG & SON, 165 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—BUTCHER IN A WHOLESALE MEAT-market; a good salesman and acquainted with Chicago trade. Address N 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEAT CANNING WORKS—A COMpetent man in the scorching-room; none other need apply. Corner LaSalle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A DECORATIVE PAINTER TO DECorate some water-coolers; must be neat, quick, and reasonable in charges. MARTELL'S Manfg. Co., 126 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A BOSS WEAVER, A FINISHER, AND spinner. Address with reference, WARSAW WOOLEN MILLS, Warsaw, Ill.

WANTED—TINSMITH WHO CAN WORK ON galvanized iron. Apply to R. GRIFFITH, Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—TWO QUICK SHOEMAKERS FOR sewed work at 160 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SOLDERERS AT 43 AND 45 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN STICKER ON DOORS and sash. GUSTORF & CO., Twentieth-st., west of Clark.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WILLING TO make himself generally useful; must bring best of city references. Apply at No. 440 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—300 RAILROAD laborers for Southern Iowa; highest wages paid; free fare; 25 choppers at $20 per month and board; 15 saw-mill hands, 10 farm hands, 6 bridge builders, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR C., B. & Q. R. R. in Iowa; 100 for the C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Iowa and Minnesota; free fare: at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERY MAN AND LADY AT PRESent out of employment to call on us and get a permanent position at good pay. Don't delay, but investigate this at once by calling at "Indoor and Out" office, 202, 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SOBER HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S Stables, rear of 15 Harmon-court.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union: a fair salary paid. Call or address La Belle Manufacturing Co., 93 Clark.

WANTED—BOY—GOOD WRITER, WITH FIRST-class references. NICOLL, the Tailor, 118 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY AT 78 BLUE ISLAND-av. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock. A. HOCHKIRCH.

WANTED—A GOOD STREET-MAN TO SELL stationery and jewelry South. Call early to-day. DR. PADDOCK, 149 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—PORTER IN A WHOLESALE FURnishing goods house. Call at 29 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CITY SALESMAN to handle a fast-selling and biggest money-making article of the season; must be favorably known to the grocery trade, and with some money at hand. Apply at 295 North State-st., basement.

WANTED—AN EASTERN PUBLISHING HOUSE opening an office in Chicago wants an experienced Western book agent as assistant manager; large salary to man of good executive ability. N 10, Tribune.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED COAL MINERS AT Minonk, Ill.; no trouble of any kind. Apply to M. T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, stationery, chromos, etc.; lowest prices given. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German, Swede, or Norwegian. Apply immediately at 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT GENERAL housework. Call after 5 o'clock. MRS. R. E. GRANGER, 412 Calumet-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—AT 512 SOUTH PARK-AV., GOOD Swede girl for cooking, washing, and ironing.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and laundress, and the other as housemaid. Apply at 1085 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT SPEAKS GERman to cook, wash, and iron in German family. Inquire in bakery, 166 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR GENERAL housework and one for second work and sewing, to go to Hyde Park; five in family; good wages to competent girls. Apply at 145 State-st. 10 to 12 a. m., Wednesday. References required.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR COOKing, washing, and ironing, the other for second work; small family. Only Germans or Swedes need apply at 28 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, washing, and ironing, and come well recommended. Inquire at 114 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER GIRL AT Sheldon Court Hotel, 503 and 505 West Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work, two in family, good wages, at 195 South Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework. Call at 272 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 631 North Hoyne-av. (Wicker Park).

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. 521 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small private family; Swedish or German, with references. 887 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENeral housework, at 1549 South Dearborn-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 MORE EXPERIENCED MACHINE and hand girls on coats; also, several good tailors (basters and pressers). CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—HANDS TO MAKE OVERALLS AND shirts; good prices paid. HART BROTHERS, 153 Franklin-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby, to assist in sewing, and to make herself useful in general. Apply at 1040 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO NURSE AND help with second work; bring references. Apply at 737 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL.

EXTRORDINARY BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND Organs—Very fine tone 7⅓-octave upright piano, nearly new, $240. Rich and elegant square grand pianoforte, carved legs, only $200. Powerful tone 7⅓-octave square piano, $175. Fine tone parlor organ, stops and swell, late improved, $95. An excellent parlor organ, only $50. A rich toned parlor organ, $65. Over 200 pianos and organs to select from. Every instrument warranted 5 years. R. T. MARTIN, new stores, 265 and 267 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., carry in stock the largest assortment of new and second-hand pianos and organs to be found in the city. Pianos, $50 to $1,000; organs, $50 to $500. You will miss it if you fail to examine their stock before buying.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, WINners of the only gold medal awarded to American musical instruments at Paris Exposition, 1878; the highest distinction in the power of the judges to confer. Also of highest honors at every World's Exposition for twelve years. For cash or easy payments. One may be purchased by payment at $6.75 per quarter, for ten quarters. Warerooms, 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

NEW SQUARE GRAND PIANOS.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND ORGANS.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
The largest stock in the Northwest. Prices as low as goods can be sold, where they are warranted perfect in material and workmanship for five years. Sold on monthly payments if required.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE MUCH-ADMIRED CHIME ORGANS.
THE STANDARD SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS.
THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORCHESTRAL ORGANS.
For sale only at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOANS ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other collateral securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN $1,000, on good city improved property. Apply at Union Trust Co., 135 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture without removal, pianos, diamonds, etc.; also small sums on real estate. Room 3, 118 Randolph.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—$2,500, THREE YEARS, 8 PER CENT; no commission; South Evanston residence property, improved and rented. F 95, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTive Chicago or country real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, State Agents Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MARTIN'S,	TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
MARTIN'S,	ELEGANT FURNITURE.
MARTIN'S,	BELOW COST of Manufacture.
MARTIN'S,	Parlor Suits reduced to ... $30
MAMMOTH,	Parlor Suits reduced to ... 50
MAMMOTH,	Parlor Suits reduced to ... 75
MAMMOTH,	Chamber Suits reduced to ... 30
MAMMOTH,	Chamber Suits reduced to ... 40
STORES,	Chamber Suits reduced to ... 50
STORES,	EASY CHAIRS,
STORES,	CAMP CHAIRS,
STORES,	FANCY CHAIRS,
265 AND 267 STATE.	PATENT ROCKERS,
265 AND 267 STATE.	$1.50, $3, $5, $6, $10, $15.
265 AND 267 STATE.	R. T. MARTIN,
265 AND 267 STATE.	265 and 267 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SELLS AT SIGHT, THE NEW, enlarged edition of Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms. Steady employment and good pay to agents. Address for illustrated descriptive circulars MOSES WARREN & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN with capital in grain commission business, well established; very desirable opportunity. Address N 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUAION WANTED—IN EITHER THE WHOLEsale or retail drug business; has had three years' experience; can furnish the best of references. Address N 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly acquainted with the tea trade, in a wholesale grocery house as country salesman; best city reference. Address N 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A grocery; with good references; can speak German and English; would like a place where he can board. N 55, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WAGONmaker; understands the business; light or heavy work; no objection to country. Address N 87, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) 22 years of age as coachman in a private family; understands the business; can give first-class references. N 56, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AY A YOUNG MAN OF strictly temperate habits and moral integrity, to work in private family, or in a doctor's office, or in a hotel, to do chores and make himself generally useful; can furnish good references. N 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work or second work; will give satisfaction in the right place. Address N 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a respectable private family, or would do general housework in a small family. Please call or address 1225 Shurtleff-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; no washing; can give good references; no objection to the country. Please call at 1065 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Please call for two days at 880 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework; good references. Please call at 107 Wright-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework or second work in a small family; good reference can be given. Call at 126 Larrabee-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework or second work. Please call at 1171 State-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR DINING-ROOM OR chamber work. Please call 56 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable girl to do general housework in a small private family, city or country. Call for two days at 721 State-st.

SITUATION WATED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, or cook and laundress. Best of city reference. Call or address JULIA, 615 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a hotel as second girl. Best of reference. Call at 868 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a first-class private family. Best of city reference. 866 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook, or order cook in hotel, restaurant, and boarding-house, in city or country. Address 327 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; reference if required. Please call at 270 Chicago-av., between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN GIRL in a small family to do housework; is a nice cook and laundress. 238 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in a private family. 165 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 77 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing, or general housework. Also a second girl. Reference furnished. Call at 1176 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TIDY, GERMAN, CAPAble of doing good cooking; fine laundress. Also second girl; thoroughly competent. Two years' reference. 291 Calumet-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS FOR cooking or general housework in small families. 19 Bay-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK BY A girl who understands it in all its branches. Good calls solicited. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK. Good reference. Call at 1046 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress in a private family. Address B C, 123 Twenty-second-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as second girl. 85 West Thirteenth-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK house, 480 North LaSalle-st.; 13 rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 133 South Water-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 186 HURON-ST., ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of I. SCHMIDT, at Gerts, Lumbard & Co., 176 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on North Side, near Division-st., to first of May or longer, to the right party. Address N 84, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—377 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 4-STOry stone-front; parlors, dining, and kitchen on first floor; modern arrangements and low rent; brick barn. Apply to owner, J. B. M., 171 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—$15, $18, $20, $35, $40. MY ADVERtisement of Sunday brought me a few houses at above figures, which are very low; nearly all have the modern improvements, and are conveniently located. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICEly furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 378 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms, suitable for a gentleman, in a private house; reference required. 740 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN IN basement of 167 Wabash-av., Palmer House Block; also rooms above if desired. Call at Dr. HAYES' office, 167 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THOSE HAVING ROOMS TO RENT and those wanting rooms in any part of the city, with or without board, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, to call on MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., General Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 111 ADAMS-st., east of Clark, opposite new Custom-House; will rent separately if wished. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVEN OR EIGHT ROOM brick or stone house, bath, etc.; rent $25 per month; location, east of Ashland-av., between Adams and Randolph. Thoroughly responsible party; no children. Address L L D, care Carrier 22.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURnished rooms for gentleman and wife, in vicinity of Adams and State-sts. N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW SUITES OF FROM 2 to 6 rooms near business centre, furnished and unfurnished, for first-class tenants. MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT, LIGHT ROOM ON Michigan-av. State terms. N 58, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A BLOCK ON THE South Side, two connecting rooms; with fireplace preferred; permanent and responsible; must be cheap. Address N 54, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND harness every Thursday and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., by J. F. EMERY & CO., 196 and 198 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—ONE BIG WORK HORSE, CHUNKY built, weighing between 1,400 and 1,500 pounds, and one good thick-set bay horse, weighing full 1,200 pounds, and one very fast driving horse; they are all three warranted, and neither of them exceed 7 years of age; will be sold at reasonable figures, together or separate, as the owner is giving up business and has no further use for them. Apply at the barn rear of residence 265 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, harness, and two-seated wagon. LEROY PAYNE, 144 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PARK PHAETON; will pay in clothing made to order of a first-class stock. H. REINHARDT, 238 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF $100 TO $500 to investigate a business that will pay investment every month. Call to-day at Room 2 Sands House.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN MINNEsota; ill-health cause of sale. Particulars at GROMMES & ULLRICH, 199 to 203 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class sample-room on South Water-st.; possession given immediately. Address N 68, Tribune office.

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER IN IOWA FOR sale; very easy terms. Inquire of MERRITT, Windsor House, to-day, or address "Index," Victor, Ia.

TO A MAN WHO WISHES TO MAKE A CHANGE, or out of business, a manufacturer offers a rare and sure chance to make money, to control absolutely the sale of a special and staple article in this State for ten years; business established in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and paying a profit of $600 to $1,200 per month. To the right man or men with capital I guarantee to offer inducements rarely met with. The best of reference given and required, and a thorough examination granted as to the merits of the business. Not curiosity, but men of good judgment and business tact need apply. Address N 90, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN FURS—
500 sets of handsome mink at $10.
200 sets of elegant sealskin, $12.
300 sets French seal, only $5.
500 sets miscellaneous furs, 50c to $5.
IMMENSE FRESH STOCK.
Goods sent C. O. D. by express, with privilege of examination before payment.
R. T. MARTIN,
NEW AND ELEGANT STORES,
265 and 267 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TWO-WHEEL velocipede, man's size. Address N 86, Tribune.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SIDE SHOW-CASE at M. KRONBERG'S, 167 State-st.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelière. H. MAHLER, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Robson and Crane. "Our Bachelors." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Rice's "Surprise Party." Afternoon, "Horrors." Evening, "Hiawatha."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of the Hyers Sisters. "Urlina." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition.
Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

White Stocking Park.
Lake shore, foot of Washington street. Game between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs at 3 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave this (Wednesday) evening, Oct. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance and work on the Order of the Temple. J. S. WHITE, E. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99½.

The Hon. JUSTIN S. MORRILL was yesterday elected by the Vermont Legislature as his own successor in the United States Senate for a term of six years, commencing with March 4, 1879, this being the third time he has been chosen as one of the Republican Senators of that Republican State.

LAMBERT TREE has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District. The action of Judge TREE is wise in every particular. Being a gentleman of culture, it will save him from contact with associations of very bad odor. Being a gentleman of wealth and leisure, it will enable him to save the one and continue the other. Being a modest gentleman, it will save him from the mortification of defeat. It is Judge TREE's intention to spend the winter in Washington. Under the circumstances, it will be more pleasant for him to visit the Capital as a private gentleman than as a defeated Democratic candidate.

The Commissioner of Pensions has recently addressed a letter to a correspondent in Massachusetts which is of interest to ex-soldiers and applicants for pensions. Many of the latter class, believing that the services of a pension-claim agent are necessary, pay large fees out of all proportion for the work done. The substance of the Commissioner's letter is to the effect that the applicant himself is the most competent person to push his own claim, and can obtain the necessary blanks from the Pension Office, or, if he needs assistance, any lawyer or magistrate of his neighborhood is competent to draw up all the requisite papers. It is not necessary to suffer the exactions of professional claim-agents. It will evidently save time and money for claimants to present their claim to the Pension Office direct.

Mr. MANTON MARBLE has, after many days of silence, promulgated his defense to the indictment contained in the publication of the cipher telegrams which related to the proposed bribery of one or more members of the Florida Canvassing Board in the interest of TILDEN. It would seem that the simple denial which constitutes his defense need not have been so long in course of preparation, and that the claim that the dispatches attributed to him are forgeries might have been advanced somewhat sooner. But whatever may have been Mr. MARBLE's reasons for delay, his plea of "not guilty" is at last entered, and the line of defense indicated. He has made his denial sufficiently broad and comprehensive to constitute precisely the issue that the New York *Tribune* has invited, and it may be confidently premised that the promise of that journal to meet such an issue will be fulfilled.

Several important events having a bearing upon the Eastern question are announced by cable this morning. After much correspondence between the Austrian and Turkish Cabinets, without reaching a satisfactory conclusion, the Porte has notified Austria that the advance of the latter's forces upon Novi-Bazar would be resisted by force of arms. The Austrian Ministerial crisis resulting from ANDRASSY's Bosnian policy has finally culminated in the disruption of the Cis-Leithan or Austrian Cabinet, Baron VON PRETIS CAGNODO being intrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. That portion of the treaty of Berlin which bore hardest upon the Mussulmans' sensibility was the clause or clauses which provided for the cession of certain territory to the principalities of Servia and Montenegro. After having delayed the execution of these provisions until the patience of the provinces was well nigh exhausted, the Porte has finally loosened its hold, and consented to the formal cession of the aforesaid territory.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District have made a most extraordinary mess of it in their search for candidates. Actuated, it may be, by a desire to take the curse off the singularly unfit nominations in the First and Second Districts, the Convention chose for its candidate an eminently respectable gentleman who was almost a total stranger to the people of the district, and who has since declined the doubtful honor of certain defeat. Now the Executive Committee has undertaken the selection of a candidate to fill the vacancy, and has completely eclipsed the action of the Convention itself in the matter of inexpediency. The Committee's nominee, Dr. N. S. DAVIS, while a gentleman of undoubted ability and character, is known to fame as a most bitter and uncompromising temperance man, an advocate of prohibitory legislation in its strictest and most comprehensive sense, an especial hater of beer, which he has publicly and in the most sweeping manner denounced as a poison and a curse. As a candidate for Congress in a district largely populated by voters of a different way of thinking, Dr. DAVIS is perhaps the most unpromising selection that could have been made.

There seems to be no prospect that the Democrats of South Carolina will permit a free and fair election in that State unless the Government at Washington acts promptly in the matter. The Republicans, encouraged by the prospect of protection held out in the recent letter of the Attorney-General, attempted to hold a meeting at Sumterville last Saturday night, but it was broken up by the Rifle Clubs and Red Shirts, who had trained a cannon loaded with ten-penny nails upon the negroes, and were with difficulty dissuaded by more prudent Democrats from firing into the crowd with terrible slaughter. The pretext—for there is always some excuse for the appearance of armed Democrats at Republican meetings—was that it was "feared" that the negroes were organizing for a general attack on the whites! The President is determined to put a stop to this continued violation of the Federal laws and to give effect to the guarantees of protection in the exercise of political rights and privileges afforded by the Constitution and the laws of Congress. He has not changed his Southern policy, but will enforce the law in South Carolina just as he would in Massachusetts if the fact were brought to his notice that in the latter State bands of armed men were refusing freedom of political action to their opponents. As to the facts in South Carolina no doubt remains, and the time has arrived when the Government should demonstrate its power to protect its people from violence and outrage.

TILDEN'S AVARICE.

The striking features of the TILDEN cipher correspondence are two. It shows (1) that TILDEN never gives his entire confidence to anybody, but relies solely upon his own resources, holding the decision of every question in his own hands, even if the negotiation is at a distance of thousands of miles; (2) that the long habit of a lifetime, of driving a sharp bargain, of screwing the last cent out of a trade, of forcing an opponent to the wall, of availing himself of "the law's delays," thereby consigning an antagonist to despair,—that this habit has so impressed itself upon his character as to render him penurious, miserly, and grasping to the point of overreaching himself.

These qualities of Mr. TILDEN's mind were shown in the negotiations for the purchase of an Electoral vote in Oregon. The sum of money required was small,—only a few thousand dollars,—but TILDEN took the negotiation into his own hands. The dispatches were sent by PELTON from TILDEN's house. An agent was dispatched from California, but TILDEN refused to trust him. He higgled about the price, and withheld the purchase money till the last possible moment. In the Florida affair these ingrained peculiarities of the great conspirator's mind were still more conspicuously displayed. One agent demanded $200,000, and that agent was MANTON MARBLE. But previous to the receipt of MARBLE's dispatch one had been received from another agent offering to consummate the job for $50,000. Immediately the lifetime habit of saving came into play. TILDEN possessed millions, was goaded forward by a boundless ambition, was restrained by no conscientious scruples, still the temptation to drive the sharpest possible bargain shouldered every other consideration aside and imperiously asserted its ascendency in the old man's mind. The coveted vote was offered for $200,000, and behind the vote the door of the White House stood invitingly open. What would not Mr. TILDEN give to assure his right of entrance? For the privilege of crossing its threshold he had already bartered everything that honorable men hold dear. The privilege was offered for $200,000; but, fatal mistake of the agents, it was also offered for $50,000!

Doubtless Mr. TILDEN seized a pen with the view of making assurance doubly sure by writing "yes" to MARBLE's dispatch; but his miserly heart revolted at the thought of paying $200,000 for a thing that was offered for one-fourth of that sum, and the pen dropped from his nerveless grasp! Poor old man! How he must have paced the floor and fought with the darling weakness of his sordid soul-avarice. There was nothing of the feeling which restrained *Macbeth*,—that feeling which "let I dare not wait upon I would." He had not only resolved to do the desperate deed,—defraud a whole people of their joint suffrage,—but he went about the business cheerfully, studying the cipher for the otherwise innocent words, that, through the jugglery of the key, were twisted to mean theft, robbery, perjury, and bribery. But when the two dispatches lay before him, the one offering dominion and power for $200,000 and the other for $50,000, the supreme mental struggle of TILDEN's life commenced. Ambition pleaded eloquently for the higher sum. The Cabinet, to be formed, beckoned him from the minor recesses of the Executive Mansion; grave and reverend Senators stood in the waiting-room craving audience; foreign Ambassadors crowded around him eager to offer the congratulations of all the Governments of the world. But the master passion of his existence,—that passion which had been tightening its iron grip upon his soul from youth till old age,—that passion which he had nurtured and fostered until it stood sentinel over all his desires,—the grand passion of avarice propounded this insinuating inquiry: "Why waste $150,000?" This bare suggestion of prudence emanating from the prime minister of his brain banished for the moment all other thoughts, all his intellectual forces fell into line under their old captain, avarice, and TILDEN, the railway-wrecking money-maker, sent to MARBLE the fatal dispatch, "Proposition too high"! Then followed a series of lying dispatches professing confidence in everybody, whereas, in fact, TILDEN had no confidence in anybody; then another series counseling unity of action and haste. But the precious opportunity had passed away forever. The agents were disgusted at TILDEN's parsimony. They had offered him the Presidency for $200,000. Think of it; four years in the White-House for $200,000 to the man who possessed millions wherewith to buy, and who had expressed a desire to purchase! MARBLE had formed a false conception of TILDEN's character. He regarded him as a "commercial" statesman, but found him to be a mere huckster driving miserly bargains. It was a case of "the ruling passion strong in death." No compunctions of conscience restrained TILDEN from opening negotiations for the purchase of the Presidency; but the penurious habits of a lifetime saved the country from the disgrace of their consummation.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Convention yesterday strikingly illustrated the wide difference in the character of the men who composed it and of those who composed the wild and insensate mob that called itself the Democratic Convention. Its proceedings were orderly, harmonious, and indicative of a feeling of responsibility to the public. The candidates nominated were:

For Sheriff—JOHN HOFFMAN.
For Coroner—Gen. O. L. MANN.
For County Commissioners—Ex-Ald. STEWART, C. E. COBURN, CHARLES G. AYARS, ADAM MILLER, and W. H. WOOD.

These candidates are all reputable citizens, all men of character and ability, and for all of them every citizen may vote with entire self-respect.

Maj. HOFFMAN is an old, well-known citizen of the West Division, a German by birth, but none the less an American in all things. He has served the public already honorably and creditably, and will make a good Sheriff.

Gen. MANN was a candidate for the nomination of Sheriff. His large support in the Convention was purely voluntary. It was not sought. The delegates voted for him because of their personal knowledge of his fitness and character. His large vote was highly honorable. The nomination for Coroner was the unanimous action of the Convention. It was a cordial tribute to Gen. MANN's character. It was spontaneous. Though not a candidate for the nomination and unwilling to accept it, Gen. MANN cannot well decline a nomination so unanimously and so spontaneously tendered him. His friends and all the delegates were aware that two years hence the Sheriff's office will be again vacant, and that pending that event the public could have his services in another office of honor and trust; and Gen. MANN cannot afford to disregard this general expression of public confidence and respect.

Messrs. STEWART and COBURN, the city nominees for County Commissioners, are well known business men, and in no branch of public service are such men so sadly needed as in the County Board. Their opponents are CLEARY and MULLOY, whose three years' record should leave no doubt as to the urgent necessity for electing men of a totally different character.

The nominees from the country districts, Messrs. AYARS, MILLER, and WOOD, are in every way worthy of a place on so excellent a ticket. Mr. AYARS deserves re-election in recognition of his uniform record in favor of honesty and economy; Mr. MILLER is a solid German farmer of the Town of Rich, and will be an infinite improvement upon CONLY; while Mr. WOOD, of Hyde Park, a business man of high standing and the representative of a large quantity of taxable property, replaces TABOR, who has been at all times weak, and many times worse than weak.

The whole ticket is made up not only of unexceptionable persons, but of men especially creditable and qualified in all respects for the performance of public duties. This ticket ought to be elected by the votes of all respectable men of all parties.

THE NEW YORK KID-GLOVE DECISION.

The late decision of the Collector of New York in kid-glove reappraisements is both significant and important. In order to comprehend its real import it becomes necessary briefly to review the history of the kid-glove appraisement controversy.

About six months ago, under the wholesome stimulus of the influence of Special Treasury Agents, Mr. HOYT, Assistant Appraiser in charge of the kid-glove appraisement, advanced first quality kid gloves from 42 francs per dozen (the invoice price), to 54 francs, and Appraiser DUTCHER, an excellent officer, approved the advance. Then there was a contest before General Appraiser KETCHUM and a merchant appraiser on appeal. By the testimony, mainly, of Mr. REID, a kid-glove importer of Philadelphia, 52 francs was determined to be the foreign market value, and Col. KETCHUM so reported to the Collector, differing with the merchant appraiser, who disregarded the evidence, reporting in favor of an advance of 9 per cent. The then Collector, ARTHUR, sustained the General Appraiser, stating in his decision that, "upon a careful review of the voluminous evidence taken before the Appraisers, he could not see how the General Appraiser could have arrived at any other conclusion." The evidence was indeed conclusive. Mr. REID had ransacked the foreign glove markets, and, when called to the stand, produced a mass of facts which left no doubt in the minds of fair-minded men who considered the subject that the New York ring of glove importers had been swindling the Government out of one-fourth of its revenue on kid gloves for years. But the ring did not submit. They refused to enter kid gloves, complained that the season's trade had been ruined, and appealed to the press to denounce the Treasury Department. This, of course, the press did very cheerfully. Subsequently the ring adopted another course. They entered their gloves at the old price—42 francs—and appealed from the advance which was maintained both by Appraiser DUTCHER and General Appraiser KETCHUM. The ring determined to break down the Appraiser and General Appraiser, and they have succeeded through the aid of Collector MERRITT. We are sorry to say it, but it is a fact that the kid-glove ring of New York have accomplished through the new reform Collector what they failed to accomplish through Collector ARTHUR! We quote from the New York *Tribune*:

> The merchant appraisers agreed to 42 francs as the proper market value of the gloves as invoiced. The General Appraiser *first reported in favor of fixing the valuation at 52 francs, but in a supplementary report he reduced the valuation to 49 francs*,—an advance of about 16 per cent over the invoice value.

The firmness exhibited by General Appraiser KETCHUM in holding to his original advance for more than six months against the great pressure that must, in the nature of the case, have been brought to bear upon him, negatives the theory that he voluntarily abandoned his position. But the fact, as stated in the *Tribune*, if it be a fact, that he first reported in favor of 52 francs, but subsequently made a supplementary report of 49 francs, shows conclusively that he was in some way compelled to yield his convictions. How? The law provides that in case of a difference between the General Appraiser and the merchant appraisers the Collector shall decide in favor of the one or the other. The Collector has no right to compromise the difference. In the case under discussion, on General Appraiser KETCHUM's original report in favor of 52 francs and the merchant appraiser's report in favor of 42 francs Collector MERRITT had but one alternative,—either to decide in favor of 42 francs or 52 francs. What, then, does the supplementary report of Appraiser KETCHUM mean? It means that Collector MERRITT said in substance to General Appraiser KETCHUM: "I cannot sustain your report of 52 francs. If you adhere to that, I shall sustain the merchant appraiser's report of 42 francs. But if you will fix upon 49 francs I will sustain your report."

Now, what influence was brought to bear upon Collector MERRITT to induce this action? Doubtless the influence of the kid-glove importers' ring. There were rumors abroad months ago that the members of the ring were willing to compromise on 47 francs. Doubtless this compromise was proposed to Collector MERRITT, and very likely the new Collector was proud of himself when he had succeeded in screwing the ring up three francs. But Collecter MERRITT ought to know (1) that he has no legal nor moral right to make compromises with merchants as to the foreign market value of merchandise; (2) that in the present instance he has compromised away the rights of all the importers at every other port in the country for the benefit of a ring of kid-glove importers in New York who have been swindling the Government for years; (3) that his friendly appraisement operates to prohibit the importation of first quality kid gloves at every port in the country except New York; (4) that he has compromised away a share of the just legal revenue of the Government of the United States; (5) that his course in the kid-glove controversy tends to provoke unfavorable comment upon his action as compared with that of the lately suspended Collector, ARTHUR, on the same question; (6) that his compromise, necessarily disastrous in its effects upon the importing interests of all parts of the country except New York, places in the hands of the friends of ARTHUR a cudgel with which to beat his (MERRITT's) official brains out before the United States Senate.

Gen. MERRITT has fallen a victim to the greed and avarice of the press and people of New York City, as represented by a corrupt clique of agents of foreign manufacturers who are permitted to swindle the Government out of its revenues upon condition of the commission of the robbery at that port alone, thereby retaining for its sole benefit an odious and unjust monopoly of the importing business.

THE COUNTY RING'S MOVEMENT.

The County Ring is as aggressive as ever. The action taken at the last meeting of the Board amounts to a defiance of the taxpayers on the very eve of a new election. Appropriations were made amounting to $1,427,555, and a tax-levy ordered to that extent. This exhausts the authority of the Board, which is limited by the Constitution to 75 cents on $100 of valuation of the property of the county, and a special tax to pay interest on the indebtedness incurred previous to the adoption of the present Constitution. The authorized tax-levy on this year's valuation amounts to $1,235,680, and the interest on the old indebtedness to $191,905. The Board has reached out for the last dollar it can lawfully extort, and at the same time it has failed to make any appropriation for work on the Court-House, except an indefinite sum that may come in from back taxes that have not yet been expended. The next step was to order the contractors to stop work on the Court-House in a series of resolutions notifying them that the Board (*i. e.*, the Ring) will "negotiate" with them as to the "damages" that should be allowed on account of the stoppage. This means that the stealings will go on as usual even if the work be stopped, with the difference that they shall be known henceforth as "damages" instead of "extras." Having refused to appropriate money for the Court-House, and ordered a suspension of the work, the final step was to adopt a resolution submitting a vote of new bonds to the people. Some days ago it was announced that the amount of bonds asked for would be $500,000, but "Reformer" FITZGERALD wanted a full million voted, and there was finally a compromise on the sum of $750,000, which the people of Cook County will be asked to commit to the hands of the Ring in addition to the enormous tax-levy of $1,427,555. This would give the County Ring considerably more than *two millions of dollars* to squander and steal during the next year and divide as extras.

It is not surprising, perhaps, that, contemporaneous with the publication of these bulldozing proceedings in the County Board, the Chicago *Times* should come out with a leading article urging the people of Cook County to add to the county debt by voting the issue of $750,000 new bonds asked for by the Board. The reason this circumstance is not surprising is because the Chicago *Times*, during the last two or three years, has, at one time and another, approved all the Ring measures that have been passed or projected. It was particularly energetic in the recent Ring movement to get control of the Common Council, break the contracts already made by the city, tear down what had already been built on the city side of the square, involve the municipal corporation in enormous damages, incur extra expenses that would, in the end, amount to a million of dollars,—and all for the purpose of allowing the County Ring contractors to construct the city building. It is very natural that a newspaper willing to lend itself to such a scheme as this, would (for the same reasons, whatever they are) advocate a scheme of the County Ring for possessing itself of $750,000 of the people's money. The *Times*, even while urging the people to vote this mortgage on their property, is constrained to admit that there is a Ring, but says the people can elect new members. So they do elect new members this fall, but only five of them, and it is doubtful whether the power of the Ring can be broken even if the Ring ticket be defeated.

The fact is that the people need not be at all alarmed at the threat of suspending work on the Court-House. The same threat was made a year ago when the Board asked the taxpayers to vote $500,000; the people refused, and the work went on. Finding that they could not obtain a special fund for the Court-House construction, the Ring managed to save $135,000 out of the general tax-levy in order to go on with the work and feed their contractors. They will do the same thing again this next year if the people refuse to vote the bonds. But if the people vote three-quarters of a million in bonds, there will be a special fund for "damages" and "extras" that will enable the Ring to steal at least a quarter of a million more than they will otherwise secure. In fact, the asking for $750,000, though $500,000 was the sum originally agreed upon, indicates that $250,000 is to be set aside as a fund to help carry the steal through. THE TRIBUNE has had no higher compliment than the denunciation hurled against it in the Ring resolutions, and it will endeavor to earn a renewal of such compliments by continuing to expose the Ring's purposes, by aiding in the defeat of the proposed bond issue, and by helping to save the taxpayers' money from organized plunder.

AMENDING THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of Illinois, adopted in 1870, contains the following, Sec. 31, Art. 4.

> The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners or occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

This was intended to remedy a great evil, which limited the right to ditch to each man's land, and allowed no outlet, except by the consent of the owners of adjoining lands. The Supreme Court, however, decided that this gave no authority to construct such drains without compensation, and no authority was given to compel persons to pay for such improvement. In the meantime, those sections of the State suffering from undrained lands have been waiting for means of deliverance. There are 1,800,000 of acres of the finest and best lands in Illinois kept unfit for cultivation because of the want of drainage. These are not overflowed lands, but are lands which have no outlet for the surplus water. What is sought by these persons is the privilege of constructing general drains leading to the nearest outlet. Each man can provide tile or other drainage for his own land, but unless his neighbor join him his drainage is rendered useless for the want of an outlet. What is asked is that, by some general proceeding in the County or Circuit Court, a general ditch or drain leading to the nearest water course may be selected, into which each man can drain his own land, and which will carry off all the surplus water of the district. The Court and juries are to determine the route, and apportion the cost among those who share in the benefits. It is simply a proposition to enable the owners of these lands to reclaim them at their own expense,—to give them the right of way to carry off the surplus water. At the last session of the Legislature an amendment was made to the State Constitution, to be submitted to a vote of the people at the coming election. The amendment reads:

> *Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, the Senate concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of the State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to so amend the thirty-first section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State that the same may read as follows: "The General Assembly may pass laws permitting the owners of lands to construct drains, ditches, and levees, for agricultural, sanitary, or mining purposes, across the lands of others, and provide for the organization of drainage districts, and vest the corporate authorities thereof with power to construct and maintain levees, drains, and ditches, and to keep in repair all drains, ditches, and levees heretofore constructed under the laws of this State by special assessments upon the property benefited thereby."

As this amendment creates no debt and provides for no tax,—State, county, or municipal,—and as the owners of the land have no other means by which they can now reclaim their lands, it is to be hoped that the ballots of all parties at the next election, when printed, will contain the words:

> For proposed amendment to Sec. 31 of Art. 4 of the Constitution.

It must be remembered that all votes silent on the subject must be counted *against* the amendment, and, as there is not the slightest reasonable objection to the amendment, an omission to print these words on the ballots may defeat the measure. Those charged with printing election-ballots will therefore accomplish a desirable end by printing the words on the ballots. Any person opposed to the amendment can, by scratching out th words, have his vote counted in the negative.

FATE OF THE "OHIO IDEE."

The Ohio Democrats are disposed to take an optimistic view of the result of the recent election in that State; at least that is the impression they are seeking to convey. A reporter for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* visited the Democratic headquarters at Columbus, a couple of days ago, and interviewed THOMPSON, the campaign manager, THURMAN, the ex-candidate for the Presidential nomination, CONVERSE, the Congressman-elect, and some others. From the utterances accredited to these gentlemen one would infer that a Democratic victory had been gained, though Mr. THURMAN was frank enough to admit that he had "hoped for a better result." The fact is, that the Democrats elected their Governor, in 1877, by 22,000 majority over the Republican candidate, and carried by large odds a Legislature which had previously been Republican, while this year the Republicans have carried the State by more than 4,000 majority. Does that look like a Democratic victory? Another fact is that the Democratic Legislature re-districted the State in such a manner as to allow the Republicans only six Congressmen; but in spite of this dishonest scheme the Republicans have elected nine Congressmen, and came very near to electing two more. It takes very adroit figuring to make a Democratic victory out of this state of things. Indeed, Mr. THURMAN could only achieve such a result by saying that if the vote of the Nationals be added to the Democratic vote the Republican party would be in the minority by several thousands; to which it may be replied that if the vote of the Nationals be added to the Republican vote the Democrats would be in a minority of several thousands more. We fear Mr. THURMAN found but little consolation for his fatal error in this puerile fashion of estimating the result.

Of course it was not to be expected that THURMAN would back down from the "Ohio idee" as suddenly as he went over to it, and hence he took occasion in this interview to urge that the Democratic advocacy of the TOM EWING doctrine had saved the party from a still worse defeat. As the currency issue was the sole issue of the campaign, and as the Democrats lost their large majority of the year before and again relapsed into a minority, the force of such reasoning is by no means apparent. But it is evident that Mr. THURMAN desires to push the National Bank question to the front as the very essence of the currency issue, for he dwelt on this phase of the matter, and did not so much as mention the proposed repeal of the Resumption act. Mr. THURMAN is deceiving the people, and perhaps himself, in this matter. The essence of the currency issue is the resumption of specie-payments, and the proposed retirement of National-Bank notes is only an incident which may be determined subsequently on its own merits. The "Ohio idee" incubated by TOM EWING and prematurely adopted by THURMAN seeks primarily to dismiss all thought of resumption, and revert to an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency. The proposition to retire the National Bank notes is tacked on as a measure which will open the way for an indefinite increase of the irredeemable Government currency; probably it would not be urged by such men as EWING and VOORHEES if the Government currency were interchangeable with coin, for then National Bank notes would be equally interchangeable with coin through the medium of greenbacks.

An irredeemable Government currency is, then, the first essential of the "Ohio idee." But the Congress elected this fall will be confronted by this question in a very different shape from that which it now has. Now it is a question whether the Government shall abandon an irredeemable currency and make its notes interconvertible with coin. The law which will work this change will go into effect Jan. 1 next, and it is a settled fact that it cannot be repealed by the present Congress. To adopt the "Ohio idee" after that, it will be necessary for the next Congress, in time of peace and reviving prosperity, to pass a law *suspending* specie payments and forcing an irredeemable currency on the people. Such legislation under such circumstances is utterly inconceivable among an enlightened and commercial people, and Mr. THURMAN may find that even men elected to Congress as Nationals will refuse to commit themselves to so preposterous a proposition. Indeed, we have no idea that Mr. THURMAN himself will vote to suspend specie payments and debase the Government currency when the question shall present itself in that light.

We think that County Commissioner BURLING has hit upon an excellent idea in suggesting that one story be omitted from the new Court-House as originally designed. The building is already sufficiently massive and imposing, as seen from the county side, and it is not unlikely that its architectural beauty will be marred by carrying it up a story higher. It is certain that an additional story will be of very little use to either the city or the county, while a large amount of money can be saved on both sides by dispensing with the fifth story. We have no doubt that the city authorities will readily agree to the proposed change, for they have evinced an economical and intelligent spirit in this whole matter. It is possible, too, that even the Ring members on the county side may be induced to consent to the change on account of the shortness of funds, which they can make more available for their purposes with one story less than they can by adhering to the original plan.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* betrays its alarm at the effect of the Florida cipher dispatches when it says: "For years the Republicans have never dug a pit the Democrats did not stumble into. They are now digging a pit, and, by a sort of fatuity, the Democrats evince a desire to march up in column and jump into it." While we have no objection to make to the general charge of stupidity which the *Courier-Journal* brings against its own party, the Republican party will stoutly disavow the construction of the particular pit to which it refers. That very large and very dirty hole in the ground was dug by TILDEN, TILDEN's nephew, ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, "MOSES" MANTON MARBLE, WOOLLEY, and JOYCE, all good Democrats. All that the Republican party has done is to discover the whole precious Democratic crowd in the pit, and it does not propose to let them out.

That horny-handed son of toil and representative of the poor workingman, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, is about as thrifty an old woodsawyer as ever earned an honest dollar by an honest day's work. That Mr. DENNIS KEARNEY and other Socialists should admire him is not strange, because BUTLER feels the pinch of poverty in his own person, and deeply sympathizes with those that get their bread by the sweat of their brow, that it is no mistake to make him the exponent of the poor man's party. A Lowell letter-writer for the Boston *Herald* has been investigating into BUTLER's affairs, and finds that his possessions aggregate a handsome sum. BUTLER's property in Lowell, according to his own showing, foots up as follows:

Real and personal estate	$133,882
Wamesit Power Company	129,690
United States Bunting Company	78,000
United States Cartridge Company	43,000
455 shares Middlesex Mills	77,350
5 shares Lowell Manufacturing Company	2,750
15 shares Faneuil Hall Insurance Co	1,500
Total	$466,172

The writer states that BUTLER's entire property in Lowell is worth at least $750,000. He has $250,000 in productive real estate in Washington, and a very large interest in the Cape Ann granite quarry, made directly after the War, when he was "rotten with money." He has just been awarded damages of $55,000 by the City of Boston, on account of the diversion of the Sudbury River for the new Water-Works, that amount being his compensation for the prospective injury to the Wamesit Power Company, whose water-rights originally cost him only $60,000. He is supposed to have large investments in New York and elsewhere, and his professional income is said to be worth $100,000 per annum. He is undoubtedly one of the richest men in the country.

The illogical methods of the *I.-O.-U.* are hard to understand. When WADE HAMPTON was inaugurated Governor of South Carolina,—to which office he was no doubt fairly elected,—and declared his determination to enforce the laws and to see that justice was done to white and black alike, THE TRIBUNE applauded that righteous promise. Whenever WADE HAMPTON's official acts were in accord with his oft-repeated pledges in favor of fair play and reconciliation, THE TRIBUNE was glad to encourage him in the line of his duty. On the other hand, when WADE HAMPTON, or any other man, is guilty of grave offenses against good order and the rights of any class of citizens, however humble, such illegal and unjust acts shall not fail to receive our emphatic condemnation. The *I.-O.-U.* proceeds upon the theory that, because we approved of what was good in WADE HAMPTON's public career, we must now approve of what is bad. The President's policy towards the South was an experiment concerning which many sound Republicans honestly differed. Its success must necessarily depend to a great extent upon the Southern people themselves. If it is a failure, every patriotic citizen will regret it, except the little handful of blind partisans who receive their instruction in public affairs from the narrow teachings of the *I.-O.-U.*

About these days there is a little, dried up, sad, disappointed old gentleman,—a bachelor,—wandering about Gramercy Park with his hands folded behind him, muttering to himself of those things that "might have been." He is too melancholy to sing, even if his voice were not so badly cracked that its dyspeptic sound would frighten all the birds. So instead of song he substitutes little snatches of poetry, the following being a great favorite since the cipher dispatches came to light:

> Better it were to abide by the sea,
> Loving somebody, and satisfied;
> Better it were to grow babes on the knee,
> To anchor you down for all your days,
> Than to wander and wander in all these ways,
> Land forgotten and love denied.
> Yea, better to live as the mountaineers live,
> Than entreat of the gods what they will not give.

By "gods," in the last line, it is supposed the writer refers to a celebrated Commission that decided a noted case on one occasion by the close vote of 8 to 7. Growing "babes on the knee," in the third line, is a poetic license—TILDEN doesn't know anything about it.

The Montreal correspondent of the New York *Star* has found a mare's nest with the biggest kind of an egg in it. The rumor is to the effect that the Irish Fenians are planning to kidnap the Marquis of LORNE and his wife, the Princess LOUISE, Queen VICTORIA's daughter. The Marquis and the Princess are expected to sail on the 14th of November, and it is proposed to gobble them on their way hither. In this act of reprisal the skirmishing fund, which now amounts to $75,000 or thereabouts, raised at the suggestion of O'DONOVAN ROSSA some three years ago, is to be utilized. It is also stated that the two cruisers are being fitted out in a port between New York and Martha's Vineyard in a similar style to the privateer Erin's Hope, commanded by Col. KAVANAGH, who served under Admiral PORTER during the Civil War. The movements of the Marquis of LORNE are communicated to the Nationalists on this side by two secret agents, EDWARD O'DONOVAN and another, supposed to be Dr. LEARY. These men, it is also said, departed for the other side about two months ago with $5,000 of this skirmishing fund, with instructions to use it in the enterprise. As soon as the vessel which contains the Royal pair departs the news is to be telegraphed, then the cruisers will sail, probably for New York. They will be mounted by trusted Fenians, armed and officered by men who have figured in privateering before. Once thoroughly equipped, the vessels will cruise in the path of the steamer which has aboard the Royal pair, and it is expected the capture can be effected without great difficulty. The Marquis and his lady are to be held as hostages and taken to some safe hiding-place. The plan is, that the captives are to be kept as hostages until pledges are given by England that the heel of despotism shall be forever removed from Ireland.

The New York *Express* (Dem.) says: "It is the late MANTON MARBLE—very late, indeed." The Richmond (Va.) *State* (Dem.) bitterly remarks: "The nephew of the uncle has followed his uncle, and between them they have done more harm to the Democracy of the United States than all its avowed enemies together." That is about the size of it. The *Graphic* (Ind.) is disposed to be facetious, saying:

> It is reported that TILDEN has lost faith in "Moses" and the profits. It is reported that POTTER will hold no more meetings of his Committee, but will send a cipher dispatch to Washington just before going back, as follows:
>
> *R. S. Jandall:* Robed was turning rerc. P. N. C.
>
> This is somewhat intricate on account of anagrams, but a little ingenuity, and the application of the *Tribune's* Rule 5, results in the following:
>
> *S. J. Randall:* We are Returning Bored. C. N. P.
>
> Dispatch to the effect that the Marquette boom had been successfully hooked sent to Gramercy Park, say you? What ho, without! there is treason here. I suspect R. B. HAYES of some more fraud.—*S. J. Tilden.*

The first proposition of the County Commissioners' Ring was to demand a vote on an issue of half a million of bonds to expend on the Court-House. Professional-Reformer FITZGERALD and Professional-Reformer WHEELER, having concluded that half a million would not furnish enough "extras," have changed their estimate and made it a million. Commissioner SENNE, as a grim joke, suggested that they could get along or away with three quarters of a million. The professional reformers accepted the amendment. This will give half a million to the contractors to apply on the job, and leave a quarter of a million to divide as "extras," including a dollar a line to their organ for its advocacy of the plunder. It is a nice arrangement as it stands, but requires the indorsement of a popular vote before the gentlemen with the itching palms can finger the money.

The natural repugnance to taxation without representation has just had a fresh illustration at Newport, R. I. Last summer the city officials gave a grand ball to the officers of three of her Majesty's ships then in port, and proposed to pay the bills out of the City Treasury. The taxpayers, very few of whom were present at the grand ball, objected to this plan of payment, and at once instituted legal proceedings to avoid it. The Supreme Court of the State has just granted an injunction restraining the city authorities from meeting the expenses of the ball out of the corporation funds. Those who dance must pay for the music.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* is moved to observe:

> Hopeful fully sustained his Minneapolis reputation in Chicago, though he didn't have as many people to see him trot. Chicago is a big city, and its people are interested in horse-flesh, but only 25,000 could be got on the race course.

You must add 10,000 more to the crowd, Mr. *Pioneer*, but as long as your own figures exceed the population of Minneapolis, you ought to be satisfied.

PERRY H. SMITH is said to be the man whom the Democrats intend to run for Congress in the Third District, now that Judge TREE has declined. SMITH is now in Europe, but it is supposed that he can be reached by a cipher dispatch and his answer obtained. If it were not for bleeding him thoroughly he could be put over the course just as well without his consent. SMITH is rich, and can furnish plenty of soap.

Reformer WHEELER, of the County Board, has adopted the DENNIS KEARNEY style of argument. He seems to aspire to be the sand-lot orator of the Board of County Commissioners; but it will require a good deal of his foul-mouthed blackguardism of the press to induce the people of Cook County to vote $750,000 of bonds for disbursement by Commissioners of the proclivities of himself and FITZGERALD.

The *Courier-Journal*, which is continually making sensible suggestions, nominates the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE as candidate for Senator from Illinois; whereupon the Salt Lake *Herald* (not the Milwaukee *Daily Murphey*) says that "if the Republicans are not going to need Mr. WASHBURNE for a Presidential candidate, Illinois cannot find a better man in the party for the Senate."

It must grind the *I.-O.-U.* to print the report of so good a hard-money speech as that recently delivered by Senator HOWE at Janesville, Wis. The Wisconsin Senator knocked the crazy financial theories of the *I.-O.-U.* into pi, and, if the speech is allowed to go into its *weekly* edition, will have a beneficial effect in neutralizing some of its pernicious teachings upon the currency question.

Of course it was all done in the interest of reform, to which sacred cause the Bourbon-Democratic party stands irrevocably committed (on paper) in every State in the Union. We mean that Florida speculation of SAM TILDEN's. Instead of paying promptly the $200,000 that was first asked, he beat them down to $50,000. There is practical Democratic retrenchment for you.

Judge TREE declines in season. It is better to do it now than after the election. Now he *may* decline; then he *must*. What the despondent Democracy will do remains to be seen. It doesn't matter much. In the meantime, BARBER is gaining strength every day.

If the three-quarters of a million of Court-House bonds are voted, the Commissioner Ring propose to put the proceeds where they will do the most good. At a dollar a line, the organ will get away with several of them for its services.

When an evening paper asserts that a "host of thieves, thugs, and repeaters attended the Republican primaries" on Monday, it simply meant that certain members of the Democratic party were at their old tricks.

Over 5,000 ladies attended the great race last Thursday. While they did not bet much money, it is currently reported that a large number of kid gloves changed hands.

WHEELER and FITZGERALD have "pooled their issues" for a raid on the taxpayers in the shape of three-quarters of a million of bonds.

BUTLER is evidently the under dog in the fight. WENDELL PHILLIPS is for him, and he is always in favor of that dog.

SAM TILDEN, his friends say, will treat the cipher dispatches with contempt. So will people generally.

Those cipher dispatches will probably take up the rest of the time of the POTTER Committee.

These October days are not the saddest of the year, but delightfully pleasant and invigorating.

LOCAL POLIT[...]

Meeting Yesterday [...] Republican Co[...] Convention[...]

John Hoffman for S[...] Gen. O. L. Mann fo[...]oner.

Excellent Nominees f[...] Commissioners---G[...] Satisfaction.

Judge Tree Declines, and D[...] Is Selected as a Congr[...] Candidate.

Col. Davis Makes th[...] Speech of His Cam[...]

Republican Legislative Nomi[...] Second and Third Di[...]

COUNTY CONVE[...]

HOFFMAN AND MA[...]

The Republican County Co[...] was held yesterday in Farwell [...] the most respectable deliberative [...] assembled in the city. While th[...] seen many of the old "wheel-[...] party, who have stood by it th[...] wo, victory and defeat, during [...] twelve years, the amount of fre[...] of which the body was compose[...] larly noticeable. Among those [...] ent and more or less partici[...] liberations of the Convention [...] Dietzsch, Washington Hesing, [...] M. Bogue, Gen. Mann, Dr. Blut[...] Williams, Col. Ricaby, G. W. C[...] ner Taylor, County Clerk Klok[...] Col. Waterman, Jesse Spalding[...] Elias Shipman, Senator Frank [...] Commissioner Spofford, Willar[...] H. Rice, Jack Stephens, Louis [...] mann Raster.

At 12:20 the Convention was [...] by Judge G. W. Couch, Chairma[...] ty Central Committee, after wh[...] Willett, the Secretary, read the [...]

On motion, the Hon. John W[...] unanimously called up to take t[...] pation of the chair. After his f[...] tion to the Convention, he retur[...] said that at the present tim[...] make any speech. He intende[...] should be heard frequently d[...] paign, and he trusted his audit[...] there.

Messrs. John R. Roberts an[...] nings were appointed Tempo[...]

A delegate moved the appoi[...] customary Committee on Crede[...]

The Chair stated that the dele[...] ahead of the music. The variou[...] tions would send in their cred[...] no contest prevailed, the creden[...] accepted; but, in case of a confli[...] ing certificates would be referre[...]

The roll-call was ordered, and [...] there was no contest except in [...]

THE EIGHTH WAR[...]

The Chair decided that in the [...] the delegates be recognized as [...] Convention.

After some little discussion, [...] that the Chairmen of the respe[...] delegations state their case to t[...] and not talk longer than ten mi[...]

Pending the appearance of [...] monds, it was resolved that each [...] empowered to fill the vacancie[...] ranks.

John Meyers, the leader of th[...] contestants, read a series of affi[...] show that some crooked work h[...] the regulars at the primary the [...]

John Beil, of the same [...] the statements made by the pr[...]

County Commissioner Spoffo[...] the regulars, and stated that [...] applied to five members of the [...] being no fight over the other th[...]

John Tivetts, one of the jud[...] said that everything was straig[...] crooked work was done.

After the presentation of th[...] sides, the Chair stated that the [...] tion of the Convention applied [...] the delegates.

Half a dozen motions tending [...] matter were offered by as many [...] gates, which were finally cr[...] compromise to the effect tha[...] testants be allowed seats with h[...]

At the request of the Chair, [...] of the West, and Judge Otis, of [...] were appointed Vice-Presidents[...]

THE SHRIEVALTY[...]

Nominations for the Shrieval[...] clared in order, and, on motion[...] that the first ballot be informal[...] ordered to proceed with the roll[...]

The Hon. S. K. Dow, of the [...] then addressed the Chair and pr[...] inate Gen. O. L. Mann, who was [...] choice of his ward. He referre[...] war record of the General, h[...] career as a man and a citize[...] that, if the Convention should [...] he would be an element of [...] ticket.

Conrad Folz, of the Fifteenth [...] ice for John Hoffman, to whose [...] a glowing tribute in a few word[...]

G. W. Spofford nominated, [...] the Seventh and Eighth War[...] who, he said, would make grea[...] Democratic wards.

John Wentworth, who had [...] cated the chair, advocated the [...] Dixon as a compromise cand[...] Ward was a cosmopolitan one. [...] by people of all nationalitie[...] conditions. Mr. Dixon had s[...] well; his record was untarn[...] the unanimous choice of t[...] Should he get the nominatio[...] an exceedingly strong race,—o[...] crowned with victory.

The various nominations we[...] and an informal ballot was cal[...] no choice, three others were h[...] was reached. The race was [...] one, and elicited as much int[...] as was witnessed at the Jacke[...] Thursday, when Hopeful, R[...] Eastern made their great ru[...] the figures of the different [...] being necessary to a choice:

	INF[...]
	Mann
First Ward	
Second Ward	5
Third Ward	
Fourth Ward	10
Fifth Ward	
Sixth Ward	4
Seventh Ward	
Eighth Ward	
Ninth Ward	
Tenth Ward	
Eleventh Ward	11
Twelfth Ward	15
Thirteenth Ward	4
Fourteenth Ward	
Fifteenth Ward	3
Sixteenth Ward	2
Seventeenth Ward	2
Eighteenth Ward	4
Barrington	1
Bloom	
Bremen	1
Calumet	
Cicero	2
Elk Grove	
Evanston	
Hanover	4
Hyde Park	4
Jefferson	
Lake	
Lake View	1
Lemont	1
Leyden	1
Lyons	1
Maine	
New Trier	1
Niles	
Northfield	
Norwood Park	
Orland	1
Palatine	1
Palos	1
Proviso	
Riverside	1
Rich	
Schaumburg	
Thornton	
Wheeling	
Worth	
Totals	81

go, is to be utilized. It is also ... two cruisers are being fitted out ... ween New York and Martha's ... a similar style to the ... 's Hope, commanded by ... who served under Admiral Por... Civil War. The movements of ... LORNE are communicated to the ... tin side by two secret agents, ... NOVAN and another, supposed to ... These men, it is also said, de... other side about two months ago ... this skirmishing fund, with in... se it in the enterprise. As soon ... which contains the Royal pair de... is to be telegraphed, then the ... ll, probably for New York. They ... by trusted Fenians, armed and ... en who have figured in privateer... Once thoroughly equipped, the ... nse in the path of the steamer ... ard the Royal pair, and it is ex... pture can be effected without ... The Marquis and his lady are ... ostages and taken to some safe ... The plan is, that the captives are ... ostages until pledges are given ... at the heel of despotism shall be ... d from Ireland.

York Express (Dem.) says: "It is ... ON MARBLE—very late, indeed," ... (Va.) State (Dem.) bitterly re... nephew of the uncle has followed ... between them they have done ... the Democracy of the United ... its avowed enemies together" ... the size of it. The Graphic (Ind.) ... be facetious, saying: ... that TILDEN has lost faith in ... the profits. It is reported that Pov... no more meetings of his Committee, ... cipher dispatch to Washington just ... k, as follows: ... Boned was turning rere. P. N. C. ... what intricate on account of ans... ttle ingenuity, and the application ... s Rule 5, results in the following: ... We are Returning bored. C. N. P. ... the effect that the Marquette books ... essfully hooked sent to Gramercy ... What bo, without! there is treason ... R. B. HAYES of some more fraud.

... oposition of the County Commis... was to demand a vote on an issue ... of bonds to expend on the ... Professional-Reformer FITZ... Professional-Reformer WHEELER, ... that half a million would not ... h "extras," have changed their ... made it a million. Commissioner ... grim joke, suggested that they ... ing or away with three quarters of ... professional reformers accepted ... nt. This will give half a million ... ctors to apply on the job, and leave ... million to divide as "extras," to ... llar a line to their organ for its ... the plunder. It is a nice arrange... nds, but requires the indorsement ... ith before the gentlemen with the ... can finger the money.

... repugnance to taxation without ... n has just had a fresh illustration ... R. I. Last summer the city ... grand ball to the officers of three ... ey's ships then in port, and pro... the bills out of the City Treasury. ... s, very few of whom were present ... ll objected to this plan of payment, ... stituted legal proceedings to avoid ... reme Court of the State has just ... injunction restraining the city ... om meeting the expenses of the ... he corporation funds. Those who ... ay for the music.

... aul Pioneer-Press is moved to ob... ... y sustained his Minneapolis repnta... go, though he didn't have as many ... om trot. Chicago is a big city, and ... e interested in horse-flesh, but only ... op on the race course. ... dd 10,000 more to the crowd, Mr. ... as long as your own figures exceed ... on of Minneapolis, you ought to be

SMITH is said to be the man whom ... is intend to run for Congress in ... istrict, now that Judge TREE has ... ITH is now in Europe, but it is ... t he can be reached by a cipher ... his answer obtained. If it were ... ding him thoroughly he could be ... course just as well without his ... ITH is rich, and can furnish plenty

... WHEELER, of the County Board, ... the DENNIS KEARNEY style of ... He seems to aspire to be the sand... the Board of County Commission... l require a good deal of his foul... Ekguardism of the press to induce ... Cook County to vote $750,000 of ... bursement by Commissioners of the ... himself and FITZGERALD.

... Journal, which is continually mak... suggestions, nominates the Hon. ... IBUNE as candidate for Senator ... whereupon the Salt Lake Herald ... waukee Daily Murphey) says that ... ublicans are not going to need Mr. ... for a Presidential candidate, ill... a better man in the party for

... ind the I.-O.-U. to print the report ... hard-money speech at Janesville, Wis. ... Senator HOWE at Janesville, Wis. ... n Senator knocked the crazy finan... of the I.-O.-U. into pi, and, if the ... wed to go into its weekly edition, ... eneficial effect in neutralizing some ... nous teachings upon the currency

... it was all done in the interest of ... which sacred cause the Bourbon ... party stands irrevocably committed ... in every State in the Union. We ... lorida speculation of SAM TILDEN's, ... ing promptly the $200,000 that ... he beat them down to $50,000. ... tical Democratic retrenchment for

... en declines in season. It is better ... than after the election. Now he ... ; then he must. What the despond... ncy will do remains to be seen. It ... ter much. In the meantime, BARBER ... reeting every day.

... ree-quarters of a million of Court... are voted, the Commissioner Ring ... put the proceeds where they will do ... good. At a dollar a line, the organ ... y away with several of them for its

... evening paper asserts that a "host ... thugs, and repeaters attended the ... primaries" on Monday, it simply ... certain members of the Democratic ... their old tricks.

... ladies attended the great race last ... While they did not bet much money, ... ly reported that a large number of ... hanged hands.

... and FITZGERALD have "pooled ... " for a raid on the taxpayers in the ... e-quarters of a million of bonds.

... s evidently the under dog in the ... DELL PHILLIPS is for him, and he ... that dog.

... N, his friends say, will treat the ... ches with contempt. So will peo...

... her dispatches will probably take ... of the time of the POTTER Com...

... ober days are not the saddest of the ... lightfully pleasant and invigorat...

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting Yesterday of the Republican County Convention.

John Hoffman for Sheriff and Gen. O. L. Mann for Coroner.

Excellent Nominees for County Commissioners---General Satisfaction.

Judge Tree Declines, and Dr. N. S. Davis Is Selected as a Congressional Candidate.

Col. Davis Makes the Opening Speech of His Campaign.

Republican Legislative Nominations in the Second and Third Districts.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

HOFFMAN AND MANN.

The Republican County Convention, which was held yesterday in Farwell Hall, was one of the most respectable deliberative bodies that ever assembled in the city. While there were to be seen many of the old "wheel-horses" of the party, who have stood by it through weal and wo, victory and defeat, during the past ten or twelve years, the amount of fresh young blood of which the body was composed was particularly noticeable. Among those who were present and more or less participated in the deliberations of the Convention were Coroner Dietzsch, Washington Hesing, S. K. Dow, G. M. Bogue, Gen. Mann, Dr. Bluthardt, Norman Williams, Col. Ricaby, G. W. Couch, Col. Abner Taylor, County Clerk Klokke, Judge Otis, Col. Waterman, Jesse Spalding, Conrad Folz, Elias Shipman, Senator Frank Riddle, County Commissioner Spofford, Willard Woodard, P. H. Rice, Jack Stephens, Louis Huck, and Hermann Raster.

At 12:20 the Convention was called to order by Judge G. W. Couch, Chairman of the County Central Committee, after which Consider H. Willett, the Secretary, read the call.

On motion, the Hon. John Wentworth was unanimously called up to take temporary occupation of the chair. After his formal introduction to the Convention, he returned thanks, and said that at the present time he would not make any speech. He intended that his voice should be heard frequently during the campaign, and he trusted his auditors would all be there.

Messrs. John R. Roberts and H. D. Jennings were appointed Temporary Secretaries.

A delegate moved the appointment of the customary Committee on Credentials.

The Chair stated that the delegate was a little ahead of the music. The various ward delegations would send in their credentials. Where no contest prevailed, the credentials would be accepted; but, in case of a conflict, the contesting certificates would be referred.

The roll-call was ordered, and it appeared that there was no contest except in

THE EIGHTH WARD.

The Chair decided that in the former case all the delegates be recognized as members of the Convention.

After some little discussion, it was resolved that the Chairmen of the respective contesting delegations state their case to the Convention, and not talk longer than ten minutes.

Pending the appearance of the two Richmonds, it was resolved that each delegation be empowered to fill the vacancies existing in its ranks.

John Meyers, the leader of the Eighth Ward contestants, read a series of affidavits going to show that some crooked work had been done by the regulars at the primary the day before.

John Bell, of the same side, backed up the statements made by the previous speaker.

County Commissioner Spofford appeared for the regulars, and stated that the contest only applied to five members of the delegation, there being no fight over the other three.

John Tivetts, one of the judges of election, said that everything was straight, and that no crooked work was done.

After the presentation of the case by both sides, the Chair stated that the contest and action of the Convention applied only to five of the delegates.

Half a dozen motions tending to settle the matter were offered by as many different delegates, which were finally crystallized into a compromise to the effect that the ten contestants be allowed seats with half a vote each.

At the request of the Chair, Col. Waterman, of the West, and Judge Otis, of the North, Side, were appointed Vice-Presidents.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Nominations for the Shrievalty were then declared in order, and, on motion, it was resolved that the first ballot be informal. The clerk was ordered to proceed with the roll.

The Hon. S. K. Dow, of the Twelfth Ward, then addressed the Chair and proceeded to nominate Gen. O. L. Mann, who was the unanimous choice of his ward. He referred to the brilliant war record of the General, his unblemished career as a man and a citizen, and predicted that, if the Convention should nominate him, he would be an element of strength to the ticket.

Conrad Folz, of the Fifteenth, did a like service for John Hoffman, to whose record he paid a glowing tribute in a few words.

G. W. Spofford nominated, as the choice of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, Chris Mamer, who, he said, would make great inroads in those Democratic wards.

John Wentworth, who had temporarily vacated the chair, advocated the claims of Arthur Dixon as a compromise candidate. The First Ward was a cosmopolitan one. It was inhabited by people of all nationalities and of all social conditions. Mr. Dixon had served the people well; his record was untarnished, and he was the unanimous choice of the First Ward. Should he get the nomination he would make an exceedingly strong race,—one that would be crowned with victory.

The various nominations were duly seconded, and an informal ballot was called. There being no choice, three others were had before a result was reached. The race was a well contested one, and elicited as much interest and anxiety as was witnessed at the Jockey Club track last Thursday, when Hopeful, Rarus, and Great Eastern made their great run. Following are the figures of the different ballots, ninety-six being necessary to a choice:

	INFORMAL Mann	INFORMAL Mamer	INFORMAL Dixon	INFORMAL Hoffman	FIRST FORMAL Mann	FIRST FORMAL Mamer	FIRST FORMAL Dixon	FIRST FORMAL Hoffman
First Ward	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	..
Second Ward	5	..	1	2	5	..	1	2
Third Ward	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	8
Fourth Ward	10	..	..	3	10	..	..	3
Fifth Ward	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Sixth Ward	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	2
Seventh Ward	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Eighth Ward	..	8	..	..	..	7	1	..
Ninth Ward	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
Tenth Ward	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Eleventh Ward	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Twelfth Ward	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Thirteenth Ward	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	4
Fourteenth Ward	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Fifteenth Ward	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	5
Sixteenth Ward	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	6
Seventeenth Ward	2	..	1	2	5	..	..	1
Eighteenth Ward	4	..	1	4	4	..	1	4
Barrington	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bloom	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bremen	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Calumet	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Cicero	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Elk Grove	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Evanston	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Hanover	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hyde Park	4	..	1	1	4	..	1	1
Jefferson	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Lake	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Lake View	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Lemont	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Leyden	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Lyons	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Maine	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
New Trier	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Niles	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Northfield	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Norwood Park	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Orland	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Palatine	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Palos	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Proviso	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Riverside	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rich	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Schaumburg	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Thornton	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Wheeling	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Worth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Totals	81	8	13	89	80	7	12	92

	SECOND FORMAL Mann	SECOND FORMAL Dixon	SECOND FORMAL Hoffman	THIRD FORMAL Dixon	THIRD FORMAL Mann	THIRD FORMAL Hoffman
First Ward	3	2	3	2	3	3
Second Ward	5	..	3	..	5	3
Third Ward	1	..	8	..	1	8
Fourth Ward	11	..	2	..	11	2
Fifth Ward	..	..	5	..	..	5
Sixth Ward	4	..	2	..	4	2
Seventh Ward	..	..	6	..	..	6
Eighth Ward	6	1	1	..	7	1
Ninth Ward	..	..	8	..	..	8
Tenth Ward	..	..	5	..	..	5
Eleventh Ward	11	..	..	..	11	..
Twelfth Ward	15	..	..	..	15	..
Thirteenth Ward	4	..	4	..	..	8
Fourteenth Ward	1	..	8	..	..	9
Fifteenth Ward	2	..	5	..	3	4
Sixteenth Ward	..	..	6	..	..	6
Seventeenth Ward	5	..	..	..	5	..
Eighteenth Ward	5	1	3	..	..	9
Country towns	19	..	26	..	16	29
Totals	91	4	95	2	82	108

Just about the close of the last call, the Thirteenth Ward changed and gave its solid vote for Hoffman. This was received with great cheering, and was speedily followed by a flop in the Eighteenth Ward of like character. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and it was some minutes before the Secretary could announce the official result.

Some twenty different delegates sprang to their feet and moved to make the choice unanimous, which was adopted amid great enthusiasm.

THE CORONERSHIP.

Nominations for Coroner were next declared in order. Conrad Folz offered the name of Gen. Mann, which was received with great cheering, the German delegates manifesting their delight in the most uproarous manner. The other nominations were Charles H. Harris, better known as "Carl Pretzel," Gus Korn, the present Deputy Coroner, W. C. Smith, A. F. Bradley, and Emil Dietzsch, the present incumbent of the office, and W. H. Ruger.

Mr. Korn withdrew in favor of Gen. Mann.

The Chair ordered the ballot to be taken, and, after the clerk had begun to call the roll, Gen. Mann asked permission to decline.

There were loud cries of "No," "no," and the Chair declined to recognize him, on the ground that he had spoken too late.

The informal ballot gave the General 159, the remaining 32 being divided among the other candidates.

A motion to make the informal ballot formal and the nomination unanimous prevailed amidst the wildest possible enthusiasm.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

The nomination of two candidates to represent the city in the County Board was next declared in order, and, to give all parties a chance, it was determined to nominate singly. There were put in nomination J. W. Stewart, C. E. Coburn, Simeon W. King, Fred Crittenden (colored), Michael Schmidt, and R. B. Miller. The informal ballot resulted:

Stewart	74
Coburn	34
King	7
Schmidt	5
Miller	23

On motion, the ballot was declared formal, and Mr. Stewart the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Messrs. Coburn and Miller were again put in nomination for the second place on the ticket. The vote resulted:

Necessary to a choice	74
Coburn	120
Miller	26

Mr. Coburn's nomination was made unanimous.

The delegates representing the Second and Fourth Districts then withdrew to nominate their Commissioner candidates.

The Second District called Mr. S. B. Raymond, of Evanston, to the chair, and J. C. Adams was appointed Scribe. Messrs. C. G. Ayers, of Evanston, the present incumbent, and W. B. Gray, of Jefferson, were nominated. The ballot resulted: Ayers, 7; Gray, 5. Mr. Ayers' nomination was made unanimous.

The Fourth District was organized by the selection of T. W. Blayney as Chairman. Messrs. N. S. Carrington, John Tabor (present incumbent), C. G. Pusheck, Hiram McChesney, and W. H. Wood were placed in nomination. On the fifth ballot the vote stood: Wood, 6; McChesney, 5. Mr. Wood's nomination was made unanimous.

The Sixth District delegates held their Convention in Bremen on the 8th inst., and nominated Adam Miller, of the Town of Rich. The choice was unanimously concurred in by the Convention, as were the two others.

COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

On motion, it was resolved to appoint a County Central Committee of twenty-three, one from each ward in the city and one from each of the County Commissioners' districts. The following were appointed: First Ward, Arthur Dixon; Second Ward, William Landre; Third Ward, Norman Williams; Fourth Ward, G. W. Couch; Fifth Ward, Martin Best; Sixth Ward, Louis Hutt; Seventh Ward, Philip Husk; Eighth Ward, John Stephens; Ninth Ward, J. J. Montague; Tenth Ward, J. H. Burke; Eleventh Ward, D. J. Avery; Twelfth Ward, M. A. Morse; Thirteenth Ward, J. A. Roche; Fourteenth Ward, George Ralph; Fifteenth Ward, Conrad Folz; Sixteenth Ward, Louis Schaffner; Seventeenth Ward, Thomas Turney; Eighteenth Ward, Gen. A. L. Chetlain; Second District, Edgar Saunders; Third District, S. W. Kingsley; Fourth District, G. L. Thatcher; Fifth District, C. H. Willett; Sixth District, Nelson Cool.

The candidates were then notified to meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the Pacific Hotel, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

The head of the county ticket, Mr. John Hoffman, the nominee for Sheriff, is a solid, substantial German, engaged in the livery business on West Washington street. He served in the Union army during the Rebellion, and was promoted to the rank of Major for his bravery and efficiency in the field. For two terms he served the people of the West Division as Town Collector, and fulfilled the duties of the office to the satisfaction of citizens of all parties. Among his German fellow-citizens he stands very high, and with those of other nationalities to whom he is known his generous qualities of mind and heart have made him quite popular.

Gen. O. L. Mann, the nominee for Coroner, is one of our best-known citizens. His War record is one that would do credit to the bravest. He entered the army at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and served with distinction in the regiment organized by Gen. Tom Osborne, now Minister to the Argentine Confederation. At the conclusion of the War he came out with the rank of Brigadier. During a portion of Johnson's Administration he filled the office of Internal Revenue Collector of this city. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature and served one term. Of late he has been engaged in the brick manufacturing business.

The candidates for County Commissionerships are unexceptionably good men, and the taxpayers and property-owners, who groan in spirit at the countless frauds perpetrated by the "County Ring," should see to it that they are elected to fill the places now occupied by the Ring members, Cleary and Mulloy. John W. Stewart is a retired business man, who served as Alderman from the Fourth Ward for two years. Charles E. Coburn is an active and enterprising young business man, for many years one of the well-known advertising firm of Cook, Coburn & Co.

W. H. Wood, selected as candidate from the Fourth Commissioners' District, is the Trustee of the Couch estate and a prominent business man.

Charles G. Ayers is the present member from the Second District, has given satisfaction to his constituents, and has always voted on the side of economy and reform. That he does not stand well with the "Ring" is to his credit, and an unassailable reason for his re-election.

Adam Miller, the nominee from the Sixth District, is a substantial farmer in the Town of Rich, who stands deservedly high among his neighbors as a man of honor and integrity.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECOND SENATORIAL.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Second District was held yesterday morning in Central Hall, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. Mr. W. R. Page, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and Mr. George T. Williams was elected Temporary Chairman, and J. R. Custer was made Secretary. Messrs. J. W. Maginnis, J. H. Barnum, L. B. Dixon, J. L. Kinney, and J. R. Bensley were appointed a committee on credentials.

J. W. Carroll objected to the appointment of a member of the Second Ward delegation on the Committee, as there was a contesting delegation. The regular delegation gracefully yielded the point, and agreed that Mr. Maginnis should not vote on that question in the Committee.

The Committee on Credentials reported that there had been no choice between the two Second Ward delegations, the vote standing two for the regular delegation and two against. The matter was finally settled by a vote of the Convention authorizing the selection of four delegates from each of the contesting delegations.

The temporary officers of the Convention were made permanent.

L. B. Condee, of Hyde Park; B. M. Wilson, of the Second Ward; Sol Hopkins, of the Town of Lake; J. W. E. Thomas, of the Second Ward; and T. J. Sutherland, of the Fourth Ward, were nominated for Representatives.

On the informal ballot the vote stood as follows: Hopkins, 18; Condee, 13; Thomas, 4; Wilson, 6.

It was then decided to nominate first a Representative from the southern part of the district, and the formal ballot resulted as follows: Hopkins, 24; Condee, 17. Mr. Hopkins was declared the nominee of the Convention.

The next ballot resulted in the nomination of B. M. Wilson from the northern part of the district, the vote being: Wilson, 28; Thomas, 13.

W. R. Page, of the Second Ward; J. M. Clark, of the Third Ward; A. T. Grant, of the Fourth Ward; L. D. Condee, of Hyde Park; A. C. Potter, of the Town of Lake, were elected a Senatorial Committee.

THIRD SENATORIAL.

The Republican Convention of the Third Senatorial District was held at 5 o'clock last evening at No. 772 South Halsted street. Thomas S. Williams called the meeting to order. On motion, he was made Chairman.

J. B. Taylor, of the Sixth Ward, the present representative, and A. W. Train, of the Fifth Ward, were nominated for members of the Legislature. The former was unanimously elected as the nominee. This being all the nominations it was deemed advisable to make, a Senatorial Committee was elected, as follows: John Mears, from the Seventh Ward; Louis Hutt, from the Sixth; and John Loeb, from the Fifth Ward.

Mr. Taylor and Gen. Martin Beem were called upon for speeches, after which the Convention adjourned.

TREE DECLINES,

AND N. S. DAVIS TAKES HIS PLACE.

There was a grand time at Democratic headquarters, at No. 46 Clark street, yesterday all day. It was all occasioned by the fact that Judge Lambert Tree, nominated as candidate for Congress from the Third District, had sent in a letter from New York declining the honor. The letter, which was received by A. J. Dennison, Chairman of the late Convention, did not seem to please some of the members of the Congressional Committee. The question arose, Who shall be the candidate? This perplexing conundrum was discussed at a meeting of the Committee in the morning, when the following letter from Judge Tree was read for their edification:

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1878.—*The Hon. A. J. Denison, Chairman, etc.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of Oct. 3, officially notifying me of my nomination for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District of Illinois, reached me to-day. Justice to the members of the Convention who have conferred upon me so distinguished an honor as to select me as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in the very important political campaign in which they are about to enlist demands a prompt response from me. Although not advised of their intentions in advance, ordinarily I should deem it my duty to obey their call, and to do battle with them to the best of my ability. Unfortunately, however, the circumstances which surround me just now forbid my acceptance of the post which, in their partiality, they have assigned to me. The duty and affection which I owe to a cherished member of my family, whose feeble health has, in part, prolonged my stay in foreign lands, and who still requires my personal presence and attention, will retard my return home, in all probability, until after the election. While, therefore, I feel extremely grateful to the Democrats of the Third Congressional District for this new evidence of their confidence and kind feeling for me,—all the stronger because unsought and unexpected by me,—I must, nevertheless, decline the honor of the nomination, and request them to fill the vacancy with one so situated that he can make the canvass and lead the way to victory. Very respectfully yours, LAMBERT TREE.

The letter having been read, some of the outsiders took occasion to give the Committee a lecture, and a very broad one at that. Some of them wanted to nominate A. C. Story at once, but the matter was then deferred and left to be considered at a meeting to be held in the afternoon. Franklin Chase then went on a journey of discovery, in obedience to some private instructions from Frank Agnew and Austin Doyle. Mr. Chase visited Fred H. Winston. He looked in on John V. LeMoyne. He smiled and blinked at A. C. Story, and partook of oysters with Gen. Helm. What the result of the investigations was remained hidden under the shirt-front of the noble Chase. He divulged not that sacred secret to anxious reportorial ears. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a choice collection of the "great unwashed" assembled at the wigwam of Watts Carver. They had the outside room and the Committee the inside. Malcom McDonald and Frank Agnew made some very plain statements of facts. The latter was in favor of Winston or LeMoyne, or any other man who had not been named before the Convention. For nearly two hours the Committee deliberated, and then they succeeded in nominating Dr. N. S. Davis, a physician of Evanston. After much sputtering, not unlike that of a tallow-dip expiring, Franklin L. Chase, J. W. Clampitt, of Lake County, and A. J. Denison were appointed a committee to wait on Dr. Davis. They walked out. Clampitt looked disgusted, Denison had fire in his eye, and Chase had the appearance of a sad and chastened martyr. They called at Dr. Davis' office. He was out. They saw Davis the younger, and that gentleman had no encouragement to give. Of the Committee only Chase came back. The Committee again assembled and then wisely adjourned, leaving Dr. Davis' name stand.

When it was made known to the outside crowd that Dr. Davis was nominated, there was a grand kick. Dr. Davis is a physician of repute, and a gentleman who is well spoken of by his neighbors in Evanston. But he has a hobby. He lectures and advocates total abstinence. That is not liked in Democratic ranks, and all are opposed to him for that reason. The German element would not tolerate him. Maj. McClanahan was dead-set against him, and John Colvin would not vote for him. Frank Hoffman thought that he ought to be left on the ticket, as doctors sometimes have a good deal to do with fixing the date of the funeral. It was fit that he should head the ticket. In the meantime a voracious and angry Democrat from the North Side came in to annihilate the Committee. He wanted Chase's scalp lifted. "It is only a matter of honor," said John C. Richberg, and then there was general laughter. The Democrat of unsatisfied mind became vociferous, even nigh unto fighting mad. And Frank Agnew poured oil on the troubled waters, and all was still. The lull gave way to a meeting of the Executive Committee, which had a long and lively session, and it was decided to let Dr. Davis' name stand until this afternoon at 4 o'clock, when another meeting of the Congressional Committee will be held.

GEORGE R. DAVIS.

HE ADDRESSES HIS ELEVENTH-WARD CONSTITUENTS.

A well-attended meeting of the Eleventh-Ward Republican Club was held last evening at Martine's Hall, the Hon. Frank H. Riddle presiding. After the preliminary business, the Club was addressed at some length by Col. George R. Davis, candidate for Congress from the West Side, who was received with very evident favor, and listened to with frequent interruptions of applause.

Col. Davis began by expressing his confidence in the desire and ability of the Republicans of the West Side to redeem the district. That they could redeem it was certain. To do so it was necessary to make sacrifices, and to do some hard, effective work; but he believed the Republican party was worthy, and that it was able and willing to make those sacrifices. The party was organized for the purpose of working out various reforms that were absolutely required for the salvation of the nation. These were many and far-reaching, but one of the principal reforms required was that labor, which had been despised, and degraded, and made servile, should be made honorable and dignified. From the date of the party's organization until the present time, that had been one of the principles for which it had been responsible and which it had guaranteed. It was a matter of surprise to him that any one conversant with the history of the party should for one moment doubt its loyalty to the best and highest interests of the laboring man. It had vindicated and dignified labor, it had dignified and protected the laboring interest of this country at a time when it was assailed by the dominant element of the Democratic party. It had protected and saved this nation from dissolution and ruin at a time when assailed by the ruling spirit of the Democratic party, and it stood to-day prepared, and considered itself competent, to protect, without injury to any industrial class or to any one whatever, the national honor and credit at home and abroad. [Applause.] The measures passed by the Republican party had, as a rule, been popular with the people at the time they came before Congress, and had met, to a remarkable degree, the wants of the great mass of the people. He believed that the party had done more and better than any other party could have done under the circumstances. He believed, further, that the party was prepared to vindicate and protect the honor of the nation at this time. The Republican party had ever looked forward to some object in view, and to-day it stood as the only party of the nation upon which all elements could depend; and even those gentlemen who were exceedingly liberal in their views upon the currency question had more to hope for, and more to expect from, and could

DERIVE MORE SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS

from the Republican party than from any other party or organization. The greenback was simply and purely Republican. It originated with the Republican party at a time when it met the opposition of the entire Democratic party. The greenback saved the nation in the time of war, and it stood to-day virtually at par with gold and silver,—the money of the world, and that which had been the money of the world for thousands of years, and that which would continue as such for generations to come. He believed, therefore, that he spoke in the interest of the laboring men, in the interest of the men of moderate means who were required to labor for a living,—and 97 per cent of the entire population of the country were in that condition; in the interest of the merchant, the manufacturer, when he said that he believed in a good, sound, stable currency [applause], in gold, silver, and greenbacks, and that the necessities of trade and commerce should govern the volume required. [Renewed applause.] He did not believe in a political currency, changeable with every session of Congress, and controlled by party leaders.

The business interests of this country demanded that a Republican majority be elected to the next House, and it was about time that the business men of the nation were interested in this matter. With a Democratic majority in both Houses, it required but a moment's reflection on the action of that party when in power eighteen years ago, and its action in the last session of Congress, to get a fair idea of what the country might expect. With this power they could call up and pay the accumulated millions of Southern claims and defy the law-abiding, industrious, tax-paying people of the North. He was not in favor, neither would he approve, of any measure which had for its object the payment of Southern claims. [Applause.] Millions of dollars were wrongfully claimed in this manner, and the first installment of those claims were now pending before Congress. It was absolutely essential to send to Congress from this and every other district gentlemen who would vote against those claims. The past history of the Democratic party led intelligent people to believe that the Southern wing of that party was its controlling element, and, while the Democrats might say that

THESE CLAIMS WOULD NOT BE PAID

under a Democratic Administration, it was only necessary to watch and ascertain what their action in the past had been. When the dominant element of the Democratic party—the Southern wing—could require and compel the average Northern Democrat to vote squarely against his constituency, against the expressed will of his party, for an ex-Confederate Brigadier-General, who had but recently returned to the country—one who had forsworn allegiance to the country—against a Union General of the same party, the hero of two wars, and one who was intimately connected with the honorable history of the country; if, further, they could require the average Northern Democrat to vote, as many of them did in the speaker's belief, squarely against the wishes of their constituency, for that revolutionary measure known as the Potter bill,—if this could be done with the average Northern Democrat, what assurance was there that, when when the accumulated millions of those claims were presented, the average Northern Democratic Congressman would not be whipped into line and all vote for them solidly?

All law-abiding citizens and lovers of good government demand that a Republican majority be elected to the next House. The Republican party was the party of law and order. No such disgraceful scenes as those which were witnessed in the last House of Representatives ever had disgraced this country under a Republican administration, or ever could. For eight long months that Congress remained in session, devouring the revenue of the country, and remarkable only for the good it did not do. Hundreds of millions of dollars it cost the business interests of the country by the uneasiness and uncertainty which that Congress produced. No measure of relief was undertaken for anybody, no bill providing for a better mode of electing a President, whereby fraud could be prevented. On the other hand, there were disgraceful fights, the session culminating in a scene of drunken debauch,—a fitting close to the worst session that ever dishonored the nation. Had the people not had enough of this kind of legislation and of this kind of men? Could not that party be better trusted which had ever been loyal to the country, which had ever been the champion of a free press, free speech, honest labor, and honest money, which fought from principle and not from passion, which was liberal and progressive, than that other party, the Southern wing of which when in power proved itself the most aristocratic, domineering, labor-cursing, rule-or-ruin party that ever existed; that fought from passion and not from principle, and that coquetted with every new idea and pandered to every law-disturbing and riotous element in this country for power?

For economy, for honest legislation, for strict accountability he would labor, and, if elected,—as with his hearers' assistance he had not the slightest doubt he should be,—he promised to bring to the discharge of his duties as a Representative honest efforts and trusted that no act of his life would forfeit the respect of the gentlemen who had placed him in nomination. [Applause].

Col. A. N. Waterman, Dan W. Munn, and the Hon. Willard Woodard were successively called out and made somewhat extended remarks, the first two not disguising their soreness at Gen. Mann's defeat, but all calling upon their hearers to rally to the support of the ticket, which was a good one, and prophesying its triumph at the approaching election.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONVENTION

was the all-absorbing topic at the headquarters of the Republicans in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday forenoon, and in the afternoon, after the nominations were announced, there was a feeling of general satisfaction. The ticket nominated, all held, was a strong one. The nominations of Hoffman for Sheriff and Mann for Coroner they looked upon as judicious. The friends of Gen. Mann think that he deserved this recognition from his friends. He had made a noble fight, and they respected him for it, and they felt that he would make an active and decisive campaign. The Commissioners' nomination seemed to suit everybody,—there is such a contrast between ex-Ald. Stewart and Col. Cleary, and Charles Coburn and Mulloy. All the Republican nominees were spoken of as men of known integrity, above rings and bargains with contractors. "These gentlemen," said a prominent Democrat to a TRIBUNE reporter, "will elect your ticket if nothing else will. These men are above our nominees so far that thousands of Democrats who favor honest government will vote for them. They are all men of character, and that is more than we can say of many of our candidates." And this seemed to be the feeling all along the line.

AT DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

Kern's friends endeavored to draw consolation from the fact that Hoffman would not get all the Irish vote. But just here several prominent Democrats from the Fifth and Eighth Wards told a TRIBUNE reporter that they would not vote for Kern under any circumstances,—that he tried to smooth the Eighth and Fifth Wards, but that the voters there could not be "bluffed" back in that way. Even Austin Doyle admitted that there was bickering in their ranks, and it is too evident to be denied. There 's not much confidence or hope in those who are conducting the present campaign, though they have lots of money, and intend to spend it between now and election-day to make votes, if possible.

KANE AND DU PAGE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the District Committee for the Fourteenth Senatorial District, composed of Kand and Du Page Counties, together with the candidates and their friends, was held at the Sherman House yesterday to consider the relative proportion of candidates to voters in that district. Three candidates were placed in nomination by the District Convention, and more than two can hardly be elected, while the running of three, it is feared, will endanger the election of two. There were present the candidates, Messrs. Wright, Lovell, and Evans, and Messrs. Bartlett, Little, and Frazier, of Aurora; Messrs. Lewis and Chisholm, of Elgin; Crandon, of Batavia; and Ellsworth, Dudley, and Sedgwick, of Du Page.

No division of the district into sub-districts was made, as had been proposed, but each candidate, it was understood, is to have full liberty to get all the votes he can. The election of Lovell is regarded as very safe, with the contest between Burton, Greenbacker, and Evans and Wright, Republicans.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB

met last night at Brand's Hall, corner of North Clark and Erie streets, the President, Mr. Ed Cragin, in the chair.

After several gentlemen had expressed themselves concerning the results of the recent primaries, Mr. Curtis moved that Mr. Heine, of the Eighteenth Ward, be expelled for speaking in a desultory way of the Auxiliary Club. The motion was amended so that the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Appleton reported for the Sixteenth Ward that the delegation indorsed by the Club had carried the day at the primaries over a strong opposition.

The Secretary of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club read a report setting forth that the Auxiliary-Club ticket had been beaten in the Seventeenth Ward by repeaters by a vote of 155 to 97.

The Chair suggested that a committee of men versed in knowledge of political trickery be appointed to assist the Seventeenth-Ward men in managing and guarding their polls. The suggestion was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

It had been announced that the Hon. E. C. Larned would be present to address the meeting. The Chairman said, in reference thereto, that Mr. Larned was sick abed, and therefore unable to attend. He took pleasure in calling upon the Rev. Robert Collyer. That gentleman responded, and made an acceptable, patriotic, and humorous speech, in which he highly complimented the Club upon its organization, past work, and objects.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Reverend Doctor for his eloquent, earnest, and pleasing address.

The Chair said that he should take the liberty of suggesting the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to business-men and employers calling attention to the importance of allowing all young men, and old men, too, time to vote.

The suggestion was favorably received, and, upon motion, the Chair appointed Messrs. Collyer, Lee, and Raymond as such Committee. They are to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Cragin made a few remarks, in which he commented with pleasure upon the fact that about 150 names of new club-members had been handed in that night, making the membership of the Club about 400. He also said that there was on foot a scheme to provide awnings for the polls at the coming election. It had been suggested to the Auxiliary Club, and perhaps the City Council might be induced to bear one-half of the expense.

The Treasurer submitted a report showing that the funds of the Club aggregated $1 and the bills payable about $75. An envelope collection was immediately taken, the result to be made known at the next meeting.

The names of applicants for membership were then taken up, and it was decided that hereafter all names should be first read to the Club, and then referred to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned to Tuesday night.

BILL HARPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The action of the Republican Convention in nominating ex-Ald. Stewart for County Commissioner was a direct "slap in the face" to Bill Harper's crowd. It will teach that very respectable ward that in the future they will be treated the same way if Harper or his methods are at all recognized.

TWELFTH WARD.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings Yesterday.

Edward H. Coleman filed a petition yesterday asking for a divorce from his wife Elvira, on the ground of adultery.

Ida M. Lang also asked for a divorce from Fred W. Lang for the same cause.

And Minnie Holmes says that she ought not to be compelled to wait any longer for her husband, Joseph B. Holmes, to return, he having deserted her over two years ago.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Charles H. Wegman from Elizabeth Wegman, for adultery.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Martha F. Olinger from John W. Olinger, for desertion.

Judge Williams granted divorces to Mary Groome from Augustus Groome, for desertion; to Bridget Welsh from John Welsh, for cruelty; to Melissa Campbell from Freeman Campbell, for desertion, and to John N. Jemison from Julia M. Jemison, on the ground of cruelty.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will this morning decide the case of the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Sea, involving the question as to whether a party can confess judgment in forcible entry and detainer.

In the case of De Golyer vs. De Golyer, a rule was issued yesterday on the defendant, E. S. De Golyer, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not paying his wife alimony and solicitor's fees as ordered by Judge Moore. The rule is returnable next Saturday.

The case of the South Town Board vs. Mike Evans is still on trial before Judge Jameson. Yesterday was occupied in legal arguments.

La Parie & Funck, bankrupts, were yesterday discharged from all their debts mentioned in the composition statements.

The case of William S. Golsen was referred to the Register for final report.

The Grand Jury in the United States District Court yesterday returned eleven indictments. The following are the cases which can be published: Against Charles A. Namuth, for stealing letters out of the mail-boxes; against Charles and Mary Ann Watson, for counterfeiting trade-dollars, half-dollars, quarters, and dimes; against Daniel Calnon and James Kellaher, of North Aurora, for breaking into a post-office; against John Flynn, for trying to pass a counterfeit $50 note on the Third National Bank of Buffalo; and against Edward J. Lee, for counterfeiting silver halves and quarters, and also nickels.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Byron L. Sawyer and Benjamin F. Grune filed a bill against Robert H. Bryant to restrain him from infringing their patent for an improvement in upholstering tufts.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary E. and Fanny S. Wilcox began a suit against Henry and Maggie Burrill and William McKee, claiming $5,000 for breach of covenant.

Gilbert A. Wright commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 damages.

Killian and Samantha Winne each began a suit for $5,000 damages against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Sarah Elizabeth Norwood also began a similar action for the same amount against the same defendant.

James McDevitt filed a bill against Rebecca S. Witmer and Francis Donahue, to foreclose a trust deed for $1,000 on Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, Block 2, of Hamburg.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against Frederick and Catherine Letz, George P. Andrews, J. P. Kline, Charles Gordon, Enoch Evans, J. H. Muhlke, Assignee, to foreclose a mortgage for $25,000 on part of Lot 5, Block 33, in the Original Town of Chicago, fronting on Wells street, and Sub-Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Lot 8, Block 42 of the Original Town, fronting on Franklin street.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of F. P. How letters were granted Fannie J. How, under bond for $84,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

In the case of Michael Fitzgerald and James McGuire, on trial Monday for burglary, the jury, after being out all night, returned a verdict of not guilty as to Fitzgerald and could not agree as to McGuire.

William Miller pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given six months in the House of Correction.

William Conlin had a second trial for burglary, was found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

Matthew Bennan was on trial for rape.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The fall term of the Appellate Court opened yesterday morning, Judges Murphy, Bailey, and Pleasants all being present. The case of the Protection Life-Insurance Company vs. Osgood was up, but postponed to the foot of the docket to give time to amend the record. The case of Gage vs. City was then called, but Gage's attorneys were not present. Mr. Jewett had asked to have it go to the foot of the docket on account of the absence of Mr. Wirt Dexter, but the city's counsel were not willing to consent to this on account of the importance of the case. It was, however, postponed for the present.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, alluding to the legal difficulties of the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., conveyed the idea that both members of this firm had inaugurated various legal proceedings. It is due to Mr. Hale to state that he has not instigated or begun any proceeding whatever; that Hamlin had, previous to the last suit, commenced three different proceedings, each one of which was summarily dismissed by the Court upon hearing.

It may be added that, instead of Mr. John W. Hamlin being the owner, by purchase, of claims to the amount of $250,000, it appeared in evidence before the United States Court last year that the papers said to convey the alleged claims to John Hamlin were all procured by F. N. Hamlin upon the representation that they were merely devised in order to correct a technical defect in the original settlement, and that not one dollar was paid or promised for the execution of them.

It further appeared that all the parties who had been induced to sign the papers referred to rescinded them subsequently and executed a valid document releasing the firm from its alleged debts.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—12, 16 to 19, 21, 23, 25 to 30, 32 to 38, inclusive. No. 1, People vs. Evans, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—23, 24, 25, 26. No. 15, Hill vs. Welch, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—31, 46, 55 to 70, inclusive, except 61, 65, and 67. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—92 to 110, inclusive, except 96, 98, 100, 106. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—227 to 244 inclusive, except 234, 237, 238½, 239½, 240, 241, 242. No. 297, Degnan vs. Taylor, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,053, Jenkins vs. Jenkins.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—2,065, Jones vs. Jones.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—National Bank of Illinois vs. Joseph Witmer and Nicholas Bernard, $5,142.87.—J. J. Curran vs. Joseph Witmer and N. Bernard, $425.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mrs. C. A. Goodnow vs. Henry A. Lyon, $307.45.

JUDGE ROGERS—Western Bank Note & Engraving Company vs. Thomas A. Holland and S. E. Taylor, $301.—Reinhart Morgentheim et al. vs. Hubert Essers, $35.

JUDGE BOOTH—Gustav Wetterland vs. Charles H. Race; verdict, $145.83, and motion for new trial.

COUNTY FINANCES.

A Comparison of Appropriations for Three Years.

A Dodge to Get Money for the Court-House Contractors.

At the meeting of the County Board Monday, Commissioners Fitzgerald and Wheeler took occasion to display their ignorance of the county's financial condition. Mr. Fitzgerald, in a series of resolutions, maintained that the Board had saved the county $135,000 during the year in county expenses over what had been expended the prior year, forgetting, however, to note that several members of the previous Board had been indicted for thievery. Mr. Wheeler was even more vehement, and maintained that the Board was honest, and had done a great many good things. Mr. Fitzgerald's claim that $135,000 had been saved in the county's expenses would be just if the figures were not the other way. The recent report of the Finance Committee shows that the expenses for the past year were $584,484, against $719,906.08 for the year previous, and, if nothing else were said, he would be in the right. But the report goes further, and shows that, of the appropriation of $350,000 in the levy to meet the temporary loans, only $100,000 was so appropriated, and that the other $250,000 was absorbed in another direction, and, further than this, that the Court-House appropriation was overdrawn $178,322, and that that amount is now outstanding against a bankrupt fund, or a fund that does not exist. So it will be seen that, while the county institutions were cut down in the matter of expenses, as claimed editorially in THE TRIBUNE, to the amount of $135,000 over the former year, when several Commissioners were indicted for their misdeeds, the showing is that the tax levied to meet the temporary loans were perverted, and the Court-House appropriation (where the real stealing comes in) was overdrawn, leaving the Board behind nearly $400,000 in the year, and entirely bereft of any title to credit on the whole. It is true that some of the Committees, notably the Committee on Public Charities, did some good work, but the county is in

A WORSE FINANCIAL CONDITION

to-day than it was a year ago. It has loans on its hands amounting to $250,000 which should have been paid, and would have been had not extravagance predominated and the funds been perverted. Beside this, it has an illegitimate debt of $178,000 for Court-House work which it did not have a year ago, and which there is no provision to meet except as provided in the appropriation of back taxes, which, however, are to be first appropriated to taking up the temporary loans.

But all this, as outrageous as it is, is not the worst feature of the showing. The following table of comparisons of the appropriations for "county purposes" cannot fail to be interesting, and throw considerable light on the sincerity of the "honest Commissioners":

A COMPARISON.

	1876-'77.	1877-'78.	1878-'79.
Circuit, Superior, and Probate Courts	$ 88,000	$100,000	$ 90,000
Criminal Court and State's Attorney's office	46,000	40,000	48,000
County Clerk's office, County Judge, and Attorney	37,000	80,000	115,000
Sheriff's office	56,000	59,280	72,000
Coroner's office, County Physician, etc.	14,000	14,000	18,000
Criminal Court Building	18,000	10,000	42,000
Insane Asylum	80,000	60,000	110,000
Poor-House	40,000	40,000	50,000
County Agent's office	125,000	100,000	150,000
Hospital	80,000	60,000	85,000
Out-door relief	10,000	20,000	32,000
State institutions	3,600	3,000	6,000
Clerk Superintendent of Schools	720	720	600
Per diem of Commissioners	25,000	25,000	25,000
Normal School	9,000	12,000	16,000
Roads and bridges	8,000	8,000	10,000
County Atlas	6,000	4,000	7,000
Election expenses	9,000	9,000	10,000
Advertising	6,000	1,000	550
Stationery and printing	25,000	25,000	30,000
Dieting prisoners	25,000	25,000	45,000
Miscellaneous expenses	5,000		47,000
Clerks to Board	4,760	4,000	5,000
Errors, rebates, and forfeitures			120,000
Total	$667,480	$700,000	$1,133,550

These figures tell their own tale, and, taken in connection with the report of the Finance Committee before referred to, are very significant. The appropriations for interest and Court-House purposes are omitted in the estimates for each year, yet the difference between the appropriations for 1878-'79 and other years, when no pretensions of honesty were made, is sufficient to admit of the Court-House being taken care of open and above board. The appropriations for the past year, it will be seen, were for county purposes $700,000, against $1,133,550 this year, and $667,000 for 1876. A few days ago the Finance Committee estimated $343,863 as the total resources, including back taxes with the general levy, against liabilities Sept. 2 of $474,000—an overdraft of $131,000 in the General Fund for nine months, and further on of $178,000 in the Court-House Fund for the same time.

ALL OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1879

are too high,—at least 10 per cent on the average,—and go to substantiate the assertion that the policy has been to cheat the paupers and lesser contractors in the name of economy to enrich the Court-House contractors. In the appropriations of 1876-'77 $667,480 was set aside for county purposes, but this estimate was made with the view of giving $425,000 out of the general levy to the Court-House. It was given, but the appropriation was lived within, or at least not greatly exceeded. In 1877, last year, the appropriation for "county purposes" was $700,000, with $225,000 for the Court-House. In 1876 the General Fund was overdrawn,—this being the season of wholesale robbery and indictments,—but the Court-House Fund was preserved intact, and in 1877, with "reform" as the watchword, this fund was overdrawn $178,000, while the records of the Board show that there are claims pending to make the amount $200,000, the validity of which depends on the people voting the issuing of bonds.

In the appropriations for 1878-'79 the increase is general, and has some marked features, all in the interest of the Court-House "Ring," as can be readily shown. For the County Clerk's office $115,000 has been appropriated against $37,000 in 1876, and $80,000 in 1877. The County Clerk for this year, or for nine months of it, has expended about $34,000 for salaries, of which the Board ought to be aware, and, adding to this the printing, stationery, etc., he says that his expenses cannot possibly exceed $80,000, and was yesterday wondering why $115,000 had been appropriated. In the County Agent's office the appropriation made is $150,000, while the expenses for the last nine months were slightly in excess of $90,000, and would not have been so great had it not been that the Agent made a thorough canvass of the city the past summer. He has said that he would not want more than $100,000, but in connection he dropped the suggestion that he had been prevailed upon to ask for even a larger amount than has been noted, the object being to have a surplus occur to be transferred to the Court-House Fund for the benefit of "honest Commissioners." Passing most of the minor items, and leaving the reader to dissect the increases and divine the causes, the item of $42,000 for Criminal-Court Building is worth reference, as well as the item of $47,000 for "miscellaneous expenses." The appropriation for the first-named purpose, it will be seen, was $18,000 in 1877 and $10,000 in 1878. There seems to be no question that the estimates are made so high in order to have a surplus created to be transferred at a later day to the Court-House Fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

This is a combination of musical people of the colored race, who have asserted their claims to consideration heretofore in their interesting and characteristic entertainment, "Out of Bondage." They have now struck out in a more pretentious attempt, that of modern burlesque, and with all due deference to their talent, we cannot but think that the experiment is at least a doubtful one. The popular charm of this kind of entertainment consists not so much in excellent singing as in a combination of musical accomplishments with physical attractiveness. The patron of burlesque certainly demands good singing, but mainly as an accompaniment to the chief attraction, which lies in scenic splendors, graceful movements of semi-nude human figures, and, above all, bewitching females. A well-formed leg, the knack of captivating the sensuous imagination by the "poetry of motion," a tantalizing hint of indelicacy, a devil-may-care gesture—these are among the charms of the extravaganza, andy the need labor and experience, as well as natural advantages. It will be seen that the young ladies of African descent can hardly hope to compete successfully with English blondes in this important feature, and for that reason we should be inclined to think that the present company, filled as it is with people of remarkable ability are wasting their talents. The burlesque, even in the hands of the most fascinating blondes, is rapidly becoming a very stupid piece of business. Our colored singers cannot hope to emulate the most attractive features of it, and it seems a pity to see them throwing away a really fine accomplishment in the effort to do so. The burlesque of "Urlina" is neither better nor worse than the current nonsense that has kept audiences on the grin for some time past. Our colored company labor through the dramatic part of it with pathetic earnestness. It is only when they arrive at their several specialties that they afford genuine delight to their hearers. Billy Kersands is as comical a personage as any "nigger comedian" who ever rubbed burnt cork upon a white face, and his sketches of Irish character and his Chinaman kept the house in a roar. Mr. Wallace King, the tenor of the company, electrified the audience last evening by his admirable rendering of a solo by Dudley Buck, in which he showed possession of a voice of singularly fine quality and sweetness. He was overwhelmed with encores, and repeated the selection with rare dramatic and vocal power. After all, it is the musical part of the entertainment that constitutes the supreme attraction in this entertainment, and that is why we deem it almost a misfortune that so excellent a troupe of artists should be dragged into the folly of attempting a kind of performance which is evidently unsuited to their peculiar gifts.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM

of cricketers will reach the city this morning and stop at the Sherman House. It was intended to have them play two games with a local eleven, but after the arrangements had been perfected by Manager Spalding of the Ball Club, they were overthrown by the refusal of the Australians to play more than one game.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The cricket match of the Australian eleven vs. the Peninsular eighteen resulted this afternoon in a victory for the Antipodeans with one inning to spare. They finished their first inning with 180 runs. The Peninsulas, whose play was an improvement over that of yesterday, showed more ease and confidence, and ran up 81 in ther second inning, a total of 115. Calvert made twenty-four runs off the bowling of Spofforth and Allans, despite their fast delivery. The Australians were banqueted at the Biddle to-night, and took the 9:50 train for Chicago.

BASE-BALL.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The ball game between the Chicago and Indianapolis Clubs, set for yesterday, was postponed on account of the rain. It will be played to-day if the weather permits. There was one other game to be played here by these clubs, but whether or not it will take place is not definitely settled.

CASUALTIES.

MET A TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 15.—Adrian Landers, a farm-hand in the Township of Pavilion, in this county, was run over by the Grand Rapids & Indiana train going North this morning at Ward's Crossing, and so severely injured that he died shortly after. He was driving a team and wagon, and was struck by the engine while passing over the track. The team, vehicle, and driver were lifted and thrown into the air, and in falling Landers' skull was fractured. One horse was killed. Deceased leaves a wife and five children.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—As the steamship Amazon was winding in the river to-night, preparatory to departure for Grand Haven, the mate saw a man fall overboard. Nothing was seen of him after striking the water. It is not yet known whether the party drowned was a deck-hand or a passenger.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—A *Free Press* special from Big Rapids says a boiler in Sellinger's shingle mill, that place, exploded to-day, killing one man and seriously injuring five others. The mill was badly damaged. Loss unknown. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Hie, lads and lassies! hie away!
Nor brook a single hour's delay.
If you would carry in your mouth
White teeth, and odors of the South,
Haste, haste, and buy a single fout
Of the unrivaled Sozodont.

"Home" Double Woven Wire Mattress guaranteed the best. Price, $6. For sale by Colby & Wirts, furniture dealers, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is at hand which will cure all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

MEDICAL NOTES.

WASTING DISEASES.

Emaciation, Debility, Languor, and Weakness of Mind and Body Mark the Progress of Such Ailments.

The weakening and debilitating diseases that sap the foundations of health can receive only a passing notice here. Their extent and danger demand the utmost care and attention of the profession. The character of such diseases is ulcerative, clearly proving them to be of scrofulous origin, and the victims are generally females. Emaciation, debility, languor, and weakness of mind and body mark the progress of such ailments. Tonics administered ad nauseum fail to strengthen the patient. All remedies, both external and internal, prove abortive. It is because they fail to remove from the blood the debilitating cause. The Cuticura Resolvent is the only remedy that we have ever known that possesses specific curative properties. A wonderful amount of time and study has been spent in adapting it to meet all the peculiar phases of the diseases under consideration. The directions are ample for all cases, and contain, besides, some instructive reading that cannot fail to interest every invalid. We do not hesitate to indorse the Resolvent for wasting diseases as fully as words can do so.—Dr. Beard.

MILLINERY.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison & Peoria-sts.

Stylish Millinery!
AT
Popular Prices.

Artistically trimmed Bonnets and Hats; also French and New York Pattern Bonnets.

Untrimmed Hats, Feathers, Flowers, and every requisite of tasteful Millinery,

BELOW MILLINERS' PRICES.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

MEDICAL.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking.

After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.,

Or VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents, who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Decline in the Gold Premium—The Foreign Exchange Market.

A Weak Stock Market—Finances in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Active and Irregular—Hogs Weak—Provisions Tame.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Less Heavy—Rye and Barley Lower—Stocks of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

The gold premium made some progress on its return to the point at which it stood before the recent flurry. It opened at 100⅝, ⅛ less than the close on Monday, fell to 100½ went up ⅛, and finally closed at 100½. This result is largely due to Secretary Sherman's interference in ordering the prepayment of called bonds, but also to the want of any natural cause for the upward turn. The failure that occurred in Wall street of a firm that bought heavily at the highest point was not of any general importance.

The foreign-exchange market remains dull and depressed. There was an advance of ½ in sight sterling on account of the increase of the Bank of England rate. Another result of the rise in the Bank of England rate has been to check shipments of stuff from this country. Shippers here yesterday found it in some cases impossible to get orders at market rates. The present Bank rate is high, and, where the margin is so close as in grain and provision deals, eats deeply into the profits. For this reason, and on account of the financial uncertainty, some parties on the other side decline to give orders. There will, as a consequence, be smaller shipments, a smaller supply of grain and provision bills, and, as far as it goes, lower prices here for stuff, and less business for the railroads. These effects in Chicago of the disturbance in England give a good illustration of the close relations that exist nowadays between all parts of the commercial world.

Besides the partial suspension of orders for breadstuffs and provisions, the London advices noted a further decline of consols 1-16, to 94 1-16, with a recovery afterwards to 94⅛. The raising of the Bank of England rate for advances to 7 per cent at the same time that the minimum rate was fixed at 6, showed that the Bank was being called upon freely for accommodations. The cable announcement that the other banks were partially refusing the accommodation usually offered to borrowers reveals the anxiety of the joint-stock banks and their efforts to accumulate resources to meet a drain on their deposits. By refusing to discount they are enabled to add to their reserves the large sums daily paid to them on maturing bills, and in this way to meet their depositors' demands. When the joint-stock banks adopt this policy, as they usually do at the approach of danger, the London business public turn to the Bank of England. That institution, notwithstanding the diligent disclaimers of its managers, the English persist in regarding as a quasi public institution with public duties. More than once the Government has been compelled in time of panic to suspend the restrictions on its issue of notes in order to allow it to make advances to merchants who were solvent in goods, but could not get currency to meet maturing obligations.

The autumn flow of specie to this country, just beginning, makes still more difficult the maintenance of the English bank reserves. The London dispatches state that day before yesterday half a million dollars gold were bought to be sent to New York. The bullion that went into the Bank of England yesterday on balance was but little more than $1,000,000.

Bank of England shares are quoted 6 per cent lower in the past fortnight, as a consequence of the financial troubles in London.

The savings banks of England, as well as the joint-stock banks, seem to be in a bad way. A correspondent of the London *Times* shows that in the year ended Nov. 20, 1877, the deposits amounted to $41,728,975, and the withdrawals to $875,000 more than that sum, and that a number of flourishing and well-managed savings banks, like the London Provident Institution, receive a good deal more than they pay away. "It follows that, in order to make the above-mentioned aggregate, there must be a very large number of savings banks whose business is, to say the least, in a very unsatisfactory condition."

In the Berlin, Franklin, and other German Bourses, the general condition of business is very dull. The improvement that was to follow the Berlin Congress has been conspicuous only by its absence, and there is no sign of any change. The Stock Exchanges feel this state of affairs very sensibly, and transactions are both small and few. The number of independent speculators has also considerably diminished, and the brokers are now mostly men who transact business for others, and indulge in speculation on their own account owing to necessity. Their transactions run only from one day to the other, and thus the market is without any strong support. There are no big loans, and no great enterprises on foot, while the general impecuniosity has restricted any great indulgence in stock-gambling.

The Chicago banks report loans easy, deposits steady, the orders for currency and for remittance to New York only moderate. Rates of discount remain unchanged at 6@10 per cent to regular customers, with lower rates to first-class outside call or short time borrowers.

New York exchange sold between banks at 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

There was a sale of Chicago gas stock at 131. The depression in gas stocks is as great in London as in Chicago. In the former place, last week, Commercial Gas shares were quoted 22¼ lower; London, 15½; Gaslight and Coke, 12½; Imperial Continental, 18½; and Metropolitan, 8 lower. But at the semi-annual meeting of the Harrow District Gas Company the President said he did not anticipate any danger, especially as far as that Company was concerned, from the electric light. In Paris, it was to be borne in mind, the price of gas was very high; but, from information he had been able to collect, the cost of the electric light was even higher.

The Government bond market remains weak, and yesterday prices were a shade lower. The sales on the London market have not been large, and the troubles there cannot be said to have affected the price, as United States bonds have come into more request as free from possible complications that might affect British or European securities. But a returning healthy activity in the money market has led to large realizations by holders, who can make better use of their money. New subscriptions have been checked, and the older issues have been thrown back on the market. The opening rates in New York were: Sixes of 1881, 107⅛; 6s of 1865, January and July, 105¼; 6s of 1868, 107⅜; 10-40s, 105⅝; new 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 102⅝; 4s, 99⅞.

The stock market hardly recovered from the violent fluctuations of the day before. The range of prices was narrow, dealings were not heavy, and the close was weak, with prices generally near the lowest. St. Paul common sold up to 31 and closed at 30¾; the preferred sold up to 65⅜ and closed at 65; Western Union sold at 91⅝ and closed at 91¼; Illinois Central closed ⅜ firmer than at the opening, 77⅜; Lake Shore opened at 67⅜, sold at 67⅞, and closed weak at 67; Michigan Central sold up to 69 and closed at 68⅛; Northwestern, after reaching 41⅛, closed at 40; Rock Island opened at 113 and closed at 114; and Wabash opened at 18⅜, sold at 19⅛, and closed at 18⅜.

In railroad bonds, Northwesterns were 101⅛, a decline of ⅛; St. Pauls advanced ⅛, to 95½; Burlington & Cedar Rapids advanced 1, to 70; Chicago & Altons were 102.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Company for the week ending Oct. 7, 1878, were $34,978.31; same week last year $41,884.27; decrease, $6,905.96.

The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway for the first week of October were $73,928, against $71,790 for same week last year, an increase of $2,138.

The *American Exchange* says a special dispatch from Chicago states that telegraph rates between that city and Milwaukee had been reduced to 5c for ten words. The grain and produce merchants of Chicago were not satisfied with the treatment they received from the Western Union Company, and a few of the leading members of the Board of Trade built an independent line between Chicago and Milwaukee. This action was necessarily followed by a reduction in rates, and the war between the two lines has grown so bitter that messages are being sent at the lowest rates ever known in the history of telegraphy. Private advices state that the same persons that built the independent line to Milwaukee are considering the practicability of constructing a line between Chicago and New York, either entirely independent of all other lines or in connection with others that are now under way. It is well known that a company is now actively engaged in building a line through Central New York, and the Continental Company is rapidly approaching Baltimore, from which point important connections may be made.

California Mining Companies recently incorporated are Silver Jacket Mining Company of San Francisco; capital stock, $10,000,000. Nevada City Gold Quartz Mining Company of San Francisco; capital stock, $3,000,000. Stanley Consolidated Mining Company, to operate in Storey County, Nevada; capital, $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Flagstaff Mining Company, to operate in the Maynard mining district, Mohave County, Arizona; capital, $10,000,000, in shares of $100 each. The Cameron Gold and Silver Mining Company; capital stock, $5,000,000. The Mount Rose Mill and Mining Company, to operate in Humboldt County, Nevada; capital stock, $10,000,000.

Besides the incorporation of new companies, the stock market is being inflated with watered stock. The Bodie Mine has been divided into 100,000 shares instead of 50,000. The Scorpion Mine has been raised, by division, into five companies, to 500,000 shares from 40,000. The shares of Sierra Nevada are to be increased from 100,000 to 500,000. The Monte Christo proposes to increase from 2,800 to 100,000 shares.

The dividends on the California and Consolidated Virginia Mines were again passed at the regular monthly meeting held last week.

The Bank of California was shown, at its annual meeting last week, to have made net earnings for the year of $517,000, or over 10 per cent of the capital. The dividends for the last two quarters have been passed to enable the bank to strengthen its reserve, which now amounts to $300,000.

New York trade returns show a slight increase in imports in September, but still a heavy excess of exports. The imports are $25,268,823, and the exports $32,475,043. For the nine months the imports have been $230,040,448, and the exports $275,151,054. New York receives two-thirds of the imports of the whole country, and exports less than half what goes out. The above figures represent a balance in our favor of $180,000,000 in the past nine months, a state of things exceedingly favorable to the successful resumption of specie payments.

Boston and New York commercial returns continue to be flattering. The exports of Boston last week were $996,281, against $786,715 in the corresponding week of 1877, and have up to Oct. 11 been $41,143,332 in 1878, against $32,957,623 in 1877.

STOCKS.	Closing Monday	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Erie	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
St. Paul	30⅝	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
St. Paul, pref	65⅛	65⅜	65⅜	65	65
St. Joe	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
St. Joe, pref	37¾	37⅞	38	37⅞	38
Western Union	90⅞	91	91⅝	90⅞	91¼
Rock Island	114	113	114	113	114
Chi. & Alton	80¼	80⅛			
Chi. & Alton, pre		102	104	102	104
Illinois Central	77	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
Lake Shore	67¼	67⅜	67⅞	66¾	67
Michigan Cent'l	68⅜	68⅞	69	68	68⅛
Northwestern	39⅞	39⅞	41⅛	39⅛	40
Northwes'n, pre	71⅛	71⅜	71⅞	70⅜	71⅛
Wabash	18⅛	18⅜	19⅛	18⅛	18⅜

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	......
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency.		
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	......
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100¼@100½ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99¼@99½ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	479	484½
Belgium	522½	520
France	522½	520
Switzerland	522½	520
Germany	94	95
Holland	39⅝	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s of '67	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅜	107⅝
United States 10-40s	105⅛	105⅜
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	105⅜
United States new 4½s	103⅝	103⅞
United States new 4 per cent coupons	99⅞	100⅛
United States currency 6s	119	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106½
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98½	
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex. div	118	118½
North Side Railway bonds		*103½
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	130	131
Chamber of Commerce	52½	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's		*104
City scrip	92	93

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Gold weak at 100½. Carrying rates, 1@4. Borrowing rates flat and 3.

Governments were weak and lower.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were dull.

The stock market to-day was less active than yesterday, but feverish and unsettled from opening to close, with the exception of Northwestern and Western Union. Fluctuations were confined within ⅛@1. Northwestern shares, after declining 1⅛@1¼ in early dealings, advanced 2 for common and ⅞ for preferred, but subsequently fell off and closed at a reaction of ⅝@¾ from the highest point. Western Union opened at an advance of ⅛, and further advanced ⅜, then declined 1⅛, advanced 1⅜, and closed ⅛ off from the highest of the day. The general list closed ¼@1¼ lower than the closing of yesterday. Just before the close there was a determined pressure to sell on advices of a panic in the iron trade in Glasgow, and of a probable advance in the rates of discount of both the Bank of France and the Bank of England. The failure of Haar & Co. has created more excitement among brokers than any other failure for many months, and the charges and countercharges that have followed it have resulted in adding to the prevailing demoralization at the Stock Exchange. The amount of stocks bought in "under the rule" for account of the firm amounted, before the close of the day, to about 15,000 shares. In addition to this, it is understood that some large private settlements have been made. The inquiries for information at the office of the firm developed the fact that the senior partner was not at hand. This failure has entailed much loss upon a large number of small brokers. Transactions were 152,000 shares, of which 2,500 were Erie, 49,000 Lake Shore, 44,000 Northwestern common, 23,000 preferred, 5,000 St. Paul common, 3,600 preferred, 18,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Wabash, 1,500 Michigan Central, 2,000 Ohio, 22,000 Western Union, 1,600 Iron Mountain, and 1,100 Kansas & Texas.

Money active at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Custom receipts, $73,000.

Clearings, $24,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, 478½; sight, 484.

Produce exports for the week, $6,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅛	New 4½s	102⅞
New 65s	102⅝	New 4s	99¾
Coupons, 67s	105⅛	10-40s, registered	105⅝
Coupons, 68s	107⅜	10-40s, coupon	105⅝
New 5s	105⅛	Currency 6s	119

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	91	C., C., C. & I	32¼
Quicksilver	12½	New Jersey Central	31½
Quicksilver, pfd	31	Rock Island	113½
Pacific Mail	16¼	St. Paul	30¾
Mariposa	102⅝	St. Paul, pfd	64½
Mariposa, pfd	102⅜	Wabash	18⅝
Adams Express	107	Ft. Wayne	96½
Wells, Fargo	96	Terre Haute	1⅜
American Express	48	Terre Haute, pfd	3
U. S. Express	48¼	Chicago & Alton	80⅛
N. Y. Central	111⅛	Chicago & Alton, pfd	104
Erie	11⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7¼
Erie, pfd	27	D., L. & W	50⅛
Harlem	134	A. & P. Telegraph	26
Michigan Central	68	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	122	Chicago, B. & Q	109
Union Pacific	66	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅜
Lake Shore	67	C. P. bonds	106⅛
Illinois Central	77⅛	U. P. bonds	106⅛
C. & P	81⅜	U. P. Land Grant	104⅜
Northwestern	39⅝	U. P. Sinking Funds	100
Northwestern, pfd	70⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, new	22
Tennessee new	32	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia 6s, old	22		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	14¼	Julia Consolidated	7
Alta	13¼	Justice	8⅜
Belcher	8⅛	Kentuck	7
Bullion	13¼	Kossuth	5-16
Caledonia	4⅛	Leopard	11-16
California	12⅛	Mexican	59⅛
Chollar	57	Northern Belle	10
Confidence	11¼	Ophir	51⅛
Consolidated Virginia	12	Overman	24
Crown Point	8⅛	Raymond & Ely	5⅜
Eureka Consolidated	45	Savage	21
Exchequer	6⅛	Sierra Nevada	178
Gould & Curry	16⅛	Silver Hill	2⅜
Grand Prize	3⅛	Union Consolidated	154
Hale & Norcross	25⅛	Yellow Jacket	28⅛

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Gold, 100¼@100⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount to par.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 480.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Consols, money, 94⅛; account, 94 7-16.

Reading, 14; Erie, 11⅜; preferred, 27.

United States bonds—'67s, 107⅛; 10-40s, 107⅜; new 5s, 107⅛; 4½s, 104⅜.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Rentes, 112f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Oct. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Kinzie st, 80 ft e of Union st, s f, 20 ft to alley, dated Oct. 5 (William Brandt to Rebecca Grieme)	$ 5,000
Union st, 417½ ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, und ½ of 250x241 ft to canal, dated Nov. 22, 1877 (Anna M. Palmer to William A. Fuller et al.)	20,850
Archer av, 131½ ft s w of Halsted st, s f, 48 ft to alley, with other property, dated April 11 (John Lundeck, Sr., to John Lundeck, Jr.)	7,600
McReynolds st, 114 ft e of Wood st, n f, 24x100 ft, with other property, dated Oct. 2 (Augusta Meacham to Rebecca Miner)	500
Fulton st, s e cor of Carpenter st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 15 (St. Clair Sutherland to Charles Walsh)	2,200
Fulton st, 60 4-10 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 30 1-5x80 ft, dated Oct. 10 (George Armour to Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company)	2,000
Fulton st, s e cor of Jefferson st, n f, 60 2-5x80 ft, dated Oct. 10 (James Redmond to Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company)	5,000
Desplaines st, 225 ft n of Polk st, w f, undivided ½ of 25x106 ft, dated Oct. 14 (Daniel Cosgrove to John Grady)	300
Michigan av, 250 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 50x143 7-10 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Joseph Matteson to M. S. Nichols)	3,750
South Park av, 185 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x180 ft, improved, dated Oct. 14 (John H. McAvoy to Charles H. Walker)	12,000
West Indiana st, 75 ft e of Union st, n f, 20x80 ft, dated Oct. 1 (William M. Connery to N. W. Watson)	2,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Thirty-ninth st, 84 ft w of Clark st, n f, 50x114 ft, with five other lots in same block, dated Oct. 7 (Thomas Dunaway to William Hurford)	3,225
Thirty-ninth st, near the above, 25x114 ft, with four other lots in the same block, dated Dec. 27, 1877 (William S. Jackson to Thomas Dunaway)	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	$ 7.65	$ 7.55
Lard	6.17½	6.15
Shoulders, boxed	4.00	4.00
Short ribs, boxed	5.12½	5.12½
Whisky	1.08	1.08
Wheat	78⅛	78
Corn	33⅞	33⅞
Oats	18	18⅞
Rye	42½	42
Barley	1.00	97
Live hogs	3 00@3.50	3 00@3.50
Cattle	2 00@5.00	2 00@5.00
Gold	100.87½	100.50
Consols	94⅛	94⅛
Sterling exchange	479½	477½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1878.	RECEIPTS. 1877.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1877.
Flour, brls	12,572	19,212	9,021	12,326
Wheat, bu	172,189	168,522	111,809	165,368
Corn, bu	159,104	135,268	12,805	139,588
Oats, bu	68,065	52,739	53,619	57,094
Rye, bu	10,097	4,614	400	826
Barley, bu	77,727	59,714	34,023	68,417
Grass seed, lbs	322,793	291,025	80,030	310,166
F. seed, lbs	851,440	485,880	321,600	300,000
B. corn, lbs	116,100	114,000	51,610	61,390
C. meats, lbs	473,160	118,050	2,087,645	1,509,174
Beef, tcs			1	300
Beef, brls			24	603
Pork, brls	140		1,259	717
Lard, lbs	35,320	1,520	223,150	417,593
Tallow, lbs	75,184	60,415	6,000	158,380
Butter, lbs	103,375	216,912	217,195	255,665
D. hogs, No		9		265
Live hogs, No	13,673	10,424	3,287	2,604
Cattle, No	4,406	3,709	1,556	405
Sheep, No	166	264		
Hides, lbs	174,975	183,258	284,250	249,735
Highwines, b'ls	55		105	
Wool, lbs	231,246	51,943	207,298	92,939
Potatoes, bu	6,308	4,404	819	135
Coal, tons	9,955	4,907	1,617	986
Hay, tons	98	60		14
Lumber, m ft	10,844	3,308	3,261	2,575
Shingles, m	8,510	840	240	465
Salt, brls	3,660	12,906	4,779	891
Poultry, lbs	925			
Poultry, coops		4		
Eggs, pkgs	1,054	483	310	507
Cheese, bxs	2,435	593	3,818	2,696
G. apples, brls	13,196	3,759	667	185
Beans, bu	665	833	105	

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 1,549 bu wheat, 482 bu corn, 1,423 bu oats, 771 bu rye, 482 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 18 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars No. 1 red, 18 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (48 winter wheat); 4 cars mixed wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 225 cars No. 2 do, 118 cars No. 3 do, 36 cars rejected, 8 cars no grade (392 spring wheat); 53 cars and 3,700 bu high-mixed corn, 222 cars and 16,700 bu No. 2 do, 66 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (346 corn); 20 cars white oats, 27 cars and 3,800 bu No. 2 mixed, 14 cars rejected, (61 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 20 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (25 rye); 16 cars No. 2 barley, 144 cars extra No. 3 do, 29 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 6 cars feed (195 barley). Total (1,067 cars), 474,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,852 bu winter wheat, 68,703 bu spring do, 108,054 bu corn, 49,256 bu oats, 7,981 bu rye, 27,042 bu barley.

The following were among the direct exports from this city, on through bills of lading, during last week: 3,753 brls flour, 39,552 bu wheat, 88,340 bu corn, 4,452 boxes meats, 3,202 cases canned do, 3,650 tcs lard, 600 other pkgs do, 145 brls beef, 25 brls tongues, 3,681 pkgs butter and cheese, 60 brls tallow, 530 brls alcohol, 158,417 lbs seeds, and 1,954 brls oatmeal.

There is more reduction in the rates for commercial telegraphing from this city; they were quoted yesterday at 5@10c to Milwaukee, 25c to Detroit, 30c to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and 50c to New York. It comes from the brightening prospects for the building of a new line Eastward, stock for which is being taken by many members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Cheap telegraphy is a blessing, and it is much to be desired that something like a uniform rate be charged on long and short distances,—as is now the case with the mails and the horse-cars. But it is especially desirable that greater privacy be secured to the correspondent, if possible. At present an important message to an individual is sure to get out without his agency, often correctly, but generally so much changed as to show that it has been taken surreptitiously by parties who overhear the delivery. This piracy is now so common that many traders do not dare to send important news by wire, even in cipher.

The leading produce markets were irregular and unsettled yesterday, but several of them sold higher, though they could scarcely be called firmer. Wheat reacted upwards, to the surprise of the bears, and corn and oats sympathized with it, while rye and barley weakened further, and provisions were relatively steady, though lower, under a weak market for hogs. The shipping movement was very slow, exporters being disposed to wait to see the outcome of the financial troubles in the Old World. It was, however, widely thought that the feeling there has been much exaggerated; and the cables of yesterday did not contradict this view. Affairs there are undoubtedly bad,—due to the steady decline in manufactures,—but there is not apparently any good reason to fear a panic.

The lumber market was unchanged. The rain interfered with business at both the yards and docks. The coal market was quiet and steady. Broom-corn was plenty and easy, the demand being chiefly of the hand-to-mouth order, and for the most part from the smaller class of broom-makers. Hides were steady and in good request. The demand for seeds was rather light, and flax and clover were easier, while timothy was unchanged. Hay was in request for shipment North, and steady. Green fruits were rather quiet and unchanged, though apples were easy in consequence of large receipts. Poultry was abundant and slow.

Lake freights were very dull at a further decline of ⅛c per bu, the rate on corn by sail to Buffalo being 3c. Room was taken (mostly Monday afternoon) for 56,000 bu wheat, 103,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 13c and 14½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 12¼c on wheat and 11¼c on corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Oct. 12, 1878.	Oct. 5, 1878.	Oct. 13, 1877.
Wheat—			
White winter	1,558	1,558	396
No. 1 red winter	13,166	23,900	....
No. 2 red	214,320	314,604	1,406
No. 1 amber	9,936	11,214	....
No. 2 amber	59,919	115,062	....
No. 3 winter	23,717	17,825	3,091
Rejected winter	5,523	5,845	....
No grade winter	768	768	385
No. 1 spring	....	....	1,000
No. 1 new	15,445	12,843	40,963
No. 2 spring	....	....	10,224
No. 2 new	1,539,883	1,101,450	186,397
No. 3 spring	2,184	2,184	7,222
No. 3 new	310,568	309,302	37,087
Rejected new	132,108	104,022	17,846
No grade spring	348	348	....
No. 1 hard spring	798	798	79,040
No. 2 hard spring	11,475	15,156	110,155
Mixed wheat	10,317	2,912	....
Total	2,355,692	2,108,791	495,212
Corn—			
No. 1	8,851	7,495	20,863
No. 2	375,362	663,042	413,148
Rejected	116,157	154,238	48,934
No grade	....	....	751
High mixed	905,402	1,081,873	380,833
Yellow	7,049	7,081	11,032
New mixed	12,273	12,273	24,545
New high mixed	4,662	4,662	17,252
Total	1,429,856	1,933,664	917,521
Oats—			
No. 1		708	
No. 2	461,015	510,038	311,031
Rejected	38,771	59,073	19,693
No grade	868	1,576	....
No. 2 white	106,377	123,305	88,495
Total	605,819	693,990	417,219
Rye—			
No. 1	21,610	25,081	26,655
No. 2	235,449	291,225	69,830
Rejected	17,136	17,295	2,592
No grade	......	......	770
Total	274,195	333,601	99,847
Barley—			
No. 2	163,725	160,535	12,252
New do	190,446	191,747	246,050
No. 3	5,897	5,897	4,601
New No. 3	71,000	6,336	47,015
No grade	990	990	....
Extra No. 3	22,108	22,108	181,596
Do new	444,139	313,108	
Feed	25,812	27,513	49,109
Total	933,175	783,234	540,623

Total of all grades in store, 5,598,737 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 246,901 bu wheat, 149,941 bu barley, and a decrease of 503,808 bu corn, 88,171 bu oats, 59,406 bu rye. Total decrease, 254,543 bu.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1878.	1877.
No. 1 spring hard	8,900	61,302
No. 1 spring regular	6,414	128,735
No. 2 spring regular	840,040	222,991
No. 3 spring regular	152,020	37,574
No. 4	12,026	......
Rejected	15,862	1,269
Special bin	43,090	7,783
Winter, No. 1	3,442	394
Winter, No. 2	18,029	......
Total	1,099,832	460,078

Also 22,522 bu corn, 81,119 bu oats, 49,541 bu rye, and 744,512 bu barley.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store Oct. 12 at several points:

Location.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*
Chicago	2,355,692	1,429,856
Milwaukee	1,099,832	22,522
New York	2,156,000	2,390,000
Baltimore	579,534	308,499
Philadelphia	319,585	169,947
Boston	96,056	264,133
Oswego	168,000	189,000
Buffalo	543,628	1,398,404
Detroit	488,191	3,721
Toledo	553,000	377,000
Montreal	55,783	207,880
Toronto	114,233	300
Kansas City	184,097	98,235
St. Louis	731,023	192,512
Indianapolis	85,000	54,500
Peoria		99,236
Duluth	150,236	
Albany	29,000	7,000
Afloat in New York	750,000	800,000
On New York canals	2,345,818	1,056,073
Lake shipments	2,190,500	1,323,000
Rail shipments	365,099	290,000
Total	15,360,307	10,682,818
Week ending Oct. 5	13,731,655	11,354,590

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 15.—Receipts, flour, 19,212 brls; wheat, 310,984 bu; corn, 112,900 bu; oats, 56,158 bu; corn-meal, 520 pkgs; rye, 7,544 bu; barley, 48,200 bu; pork, 102 brls; beef, 5,297 pkgs; cut meats, 1,566 pkgs; lard, 1,062 pkgs; whisky, 1,128 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; rye, 28,800 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	172,189	111,808
Milwaukee	74,000	60,000
New York	311,000	98,000
Detroit	63,438	67,338
Toledo	60,000	68,000
St. Louis	48,000	11,000
Baltimore	124,900	......
Total	853,525	422,146

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 15: Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 15 cases and 8 pkgs toys and fancy goods. Collections, $2,260.85.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather dull, and averaged easier. Liverpool was unchanged, but the supply of hogs here was large, and the weather was unfavorable for handling, which resulted in a decline in prices, and product was influenced downward. The trading was chiefly of a local character, export orders being very light.

MESS PORK—Declined 12½c per brl, with very little doing during the greater part of the session. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls spot at $7.52½; 250 brls (repacked) at $7.70; 8,000 brls seller November at $7.52½@7.60; and 3,750 brls seller December at $7.60@7.65. Total, 13,000 brls. The market closed dull at $7.55@7.60 spot, $7.52½@7.55 for October, $7.52½@7.55 for November, $7.60@7.62½ for December, and about $8.45@8.50 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at $8.50@9.00.

LARD—Was in moderate demand and steady, at the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at $6.17½; 2,500 tcs seller November at $6.17½; and 5,750 tcs seller January at $6.25@6.27½. Total, 9,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.17½@6.25 for spot; $6.17½ seller October; $6.17½@6.20 seller November; $6.20@6.22½ seller December; and $6.25@6.27½ seller January.

MEATS—Were very quiet for the season, and without material change except on green lots, which were dull and easier, because of unfavorable weather. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $4.12½; 80 boxes do at $3.95; 180,000 lbs short ribs at $4.80@4.90 spot and $4.85 seller October; 200 boxes long clears at $5.12½ spot and $4.95 seller first half November; 30 boxes fresh cut middles at $5.75; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at $5.62½; and 25 tcs bacon hams at 11¼c, canvased and packed. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.82½	$4.95	$4.90	$5.20
Boxed	4.00	5.12½	5.05	5.35
October, loose	3.80	4.85	4.75	4.95
December, boxed	3.75	4.70	4.60	4.80

Long clears quoted at $4.80 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.25@5.50 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@9¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 5½@6c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¾@5c for shoulders, 5¾@6c for short ribs, 6@6¼c for short clears, 10½@11¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 5@6c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.00@16.25 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅝@6¾c for city and 6½@6⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and easy, concessions being willingly made by sellers, though wheat was less weak. There was little demand, and that chiefly local, shippers being out of the market. Sales were reported of 260 brls winters at $4.37½@4.75; 575 brls spring extras at $4.25@6.50; and 250 brls rye flour at $2.50@2.75. Total, 1,085 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $4.50@5.25; fair to good brands of white winters, $3.75@4.25; good to choice red winters, $4.25@4.75; prime to choice springs, $4.25@4.75; fair to good springs, $3.50@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.00@4.25; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $4.75@5.25; patent springs, $6.00@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was quiet and easier. Sales were 40 tons at $8.00@8.25 per ton on track, and $7.67½@8.00 free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.00 per ton on track.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 20 tons at $10.00@10.50 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $10.00 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $8.25, and $10.25 on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was nervous and irregular. The market for next month advanced ⅛c, but declined 1c, and closed tame at a decline of ¼c from the latest prices of Monday. The British markets were quiet, cargoes off coast being steadier, and on passage very dull, while New York was weak, and our receipts were smaller, but with a further piling up of our stocks in store. There are now some 1,600,000 bu of No. 2 here, besides other grades, and a very poor demand for the article. But the market had already declined fearfully for the longs, and a good many of the shorts thought it a good time to fill in, which caused an advance in prices by bringing out a better demand. The news was, however, too much for strength, sellers being more bold as the day wore on. The lower grades were in fair demand by shippers, but No. 2 was not wanted except for carrying. Seller November opened at 79⅞c, sold at 79¾c, advanced to 80⅛c, and declined to 79⅛c, closing at 79⅛c. Seller December sold at 80⅜@81⅛c, closing at 81c. Seller the month was nearly nominal at 78@78⅛c, closing with cash No. 2 at 78c. Spot sales were reported of 121,000 bu No. 2 at 78@78⅛c; 62,000 bu No. 3 at 64c in Air Line and Central, 65@65¼c in special bin do, and 66@67c in Rock Island and Armour-Dole houses; 25,400 bu rejected at 48@49c; and 3,400 bu by sample at 49@66c. Total, 211,800 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet and easier, ruling about ¼c lower, and closing tame at 85c for spot No. 2 red, with November nominal at 85¾c. Spot sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 red at 85¼c; 6,400 bu No. 2 do at 85@86c; 3,600 bu No. 3 at 75@76⅛c; and 400 bu by sample at 68c. Total, 10,800 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu Minnesota by sample at 84c, free on board car.

CORN—Was very dull during a greater part of the session, in futures, while cash lots were moderately active, and the market was firmer. Next month's deliveries advanced ⅛@⅜c, and closed ⅛c above Monday's latest quotations. New York and Liverpool were dull, and our receipts were large, but our stock in store showed a decrease of over 500,000 bu for last week, and the fact of lower lake freights was more favorable to shippers, who took hold with some freedom, especially of high mixed, which commanded ⅛c premium over No. 2 because of the better demand. It closed at 34⅛c. Spot No. 2 closed at 34c, and rejected at 32⅛c. Seller November opened at 34⅛c, sold at 34⅛c, advanced to 34¼c, and closed at 34⅛c. Seller December sold at 33⅛@33⅜c, and May at 35⅝@35¾c. Seller the month ranged at 33⅞@34c, closing at 34c. Spot sales were reported of 34,200 bu high mixed at 34@34⅛c; 151,400 bu do and No. 2 at 33⅞@34⅛c; 40,000 bu rejected at 32⅛@32⅜c; 4,400 bu by sample at 25@32⅛c on track; 1,200 bu new ears at 25@33⅛c on track; and 400 bu old do at 38c do. Total, 231,600 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate request and a shade firmer. New York was dull, but corn was stronger, and the local receipts were moderate, and there was a rather better inquiry from shippers. The stock also decreased last week, and the rain was calculated to reduce receipts. There was some trading in futures in settlement, November selling at 19⅛@19⅜c, and seller the month at 18¾c. December was more active at 19⅜@19⅝c, closing at the inside. No. 2 sold at 18¾@18⅞c, closing at the inside, and No. 2 white at 19⅛@20c, chiefly at 19⅝c. Rejected were quoted at 15@15½c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 white at 19⅛@20c; 32,600 bu No. 2 at 18⅝@18⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 15½c; 13,800 bu by sample at 16½@21½c on track; and 14,400 bu do at 18½@24⅛c free on board. Total, 67,400 bu.

RYE—Was dull and ½c lower. The offerings were fair, but there was little inquiry, except from local buyers, shippers having filled their orders. No. 2 sold at 42c and rejected at 39c. November was quiet at 43@44c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 42½c; 5,200 bu No. 2 at 42c; 800 bu rejected at 39c; 1,500 bu by sample at 40½@43½c on track. Total, 7,900 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, declining 2c per bu under about the heaviest receipts of the season. Extra 3, however, was in active shipping and local demand at the decline. The other grades and futures were dull. Maltsters are taking the low grades, chiefly extra 3, but in spite of the free shipments, the stock in store continues to increase. Receivers think the receipts will soon fall off, reasoning that most of the crop must be marketed, and that the farmers will not be so ready to sell the rest now the price has declined. No. 2 was quiet at 97@98c cash, and November was quoted at 98c@$1.00. December sold at $1.02. Extra 3 closed at 59½@60c in A., D. & Co.'s, and 58c in other houses. Do for November sold at 59½@60c. No. 3 sold at 39@42c, and feed at 30@31c. Samples were abundant and dull. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 97@98c; 30,400 bu extra 3 at 58@61c; 5,200 bu No. 3 at 39@42c; 2,000 bu feed at 34@35½c; 14,400 bu by sample at 34c@$1.03½ on track; and 1,200 bu do at 45c free on board. Total, 54,800 bu.

2 O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 260,000 bu at 79½c for November, 80⅞@81c for December, and 78⅛c for the year.

Corn—20,000 bu at 34⅛@34¼c for November.

Oats—35,000 bu at 19c for November and 19⅝@19¾c for December.

Mess pork—250 brls at $8.60 for January.

Lard—250 tcs at $6.15 for November.

LATER.

Wheat was quiet and firmer. November sold at 79½@79⅝c, and closed at 79⅝c. December sold at 80⅞@81c.

Corn was quiet at 34⅛@34¼c for November and 33⅛@33⅜c for December.

Oats sold at 19⅝c for December, and closed at 18⅞@18⅞c for the month.

Barley—Sales 3 cars extra No. 3 at 60c in A., D. & Co.'s, and 58c in Fulton Elevator.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 4,000 brls at $7.52½@7.55 for November.

Short ribs were steady, sales being reported of 50,000 lbs, 30 days in salt, at $4.85.

A charter was reported for 23,000 bu corn to Collingwood.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork was quiet at $7.55 for November and $7.62½ for December. Sales 250 brls at $7.55 for November.

Lard was nominal at $6.15@6.17½ for November, and $6.17½@6.20 for December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Good to choice beans were quoted at $1.50@1.70 per bu. There is a fair inquiry from the lumbermen, and the offerings are not large.

BROOM-CORN—Was weak under big receipts, and dealers are not stocking up very fast. The retail trade is light. Consigned lots are ½@1c below the following prices: Fine green carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; green hurl, 4@4½c; red-tipped hurl, 3½@3¾c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3½@4c; red-tipped do, 3¼@3½c; inferior, 2½@3c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—The demand was fair, but as it was mainly confined to the better qualities the feeling among holders of low and medium grades was not particularly cheerful. Anything good enough for the table was held with confidence, the receipts of good to fancy qualities not exceeding the current demand. The New York *Bulletin* of Saturday says: "Western dairy, if very fine or choice, might be sold to the local outlet at 17c or 18c in a small way, but the figures are high, while on old dairy and ladle-worked and factory-milled stock the position is simply demoralized, without much chance for a positive quotation, though 10c would probably be pretty high. There has been some business doing this week for export, without, however, any special show of interest among shippers. They have bought some pretty nice Western at 7½@8c. Welch tub dairy, choice, at 16c, and fine lines of firkins at 17c. There has also been a little fine Western creamery taken at 21c." We quote: Creamery, 20@24c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—Nothing new can be noted in connection with this market. A steady, fair business is doing, and prices remain without quotable change, ranging as follows: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool-sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—Fine goods continue in demand at very full prices, but the poorer sorts are not much sought for, and prices show a lack of stability. Quotations remain about as before: September full cream, 9@9½c; August do, 8@8½c; part skim, 6@8½c; low grades, 2@5c.

COAL—Remains dull, the continued warm weather serving to restricting the demand. Prices are steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in fair request, $1.05 being the figure for pork barrels and $1.20@1.25 the range for lard tierces. The ending of the strike weakened the market a little, as it meant larger supplies. Quotations: Pork barrels, $1.05; lard tierces, $1.20@1.25. Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@29.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@20.00; and do tierce, $25.00@28.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

EGGS—Were in fair supply and steady, at 15c per doz for fresh packages.

FISH—Mackerel are in increasing supply and are easy. Other saltwater fish remain firm. Herring is scarce, and the stock of codfish is by no means excessive. Lake fish were quiet, as is usually the case at this time of the year. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.80; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; do, No. 2 shore, $6.50@6.75; do, No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, 4½@4¾c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do round, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.25; smoked halibut, 8@8½c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Foreign fruits are fairly active, and are held well up to the quoted prices. Domestics, though still very quiet, are receiving more attention than heretofore, and are held with more show of confidence. Nuts are fairly active and firm. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 4½@5½c; figs, layers, 8@12c; Turkish prunes, 6½@7½c; French do, kegs, new, 8½@9c; do, boxes, 10@16c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@1.95; do, new, $1.90@2.00; London layers, new, $2.35@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.15; Valencias, new, 7½@7¾c; Zante currants, 4¼@4½c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2½@3½c; Ohio, 3@3½c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6½@7c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18½c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6½@6¾c; Texas pecans, 6@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4½@5½c; Tennessee do, 5½@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are plenty and rather slow, even in car lots, there being little else than a local inquiry. The fruit is very good this season. Grapes are becoming scarce: Apples, $1.25@1.75 in car-lots, and $1.50@2.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 6@7½c per lb; Delaware and Catawba do, 8@9c per lb; pears, 70@75c; cranberries, $6.50@7.50 per brl; quinces, 60@70c per basket; lemons, $8.00@9.50 per box; California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; do grapes, 12½@15c per lb, in 4 and 8 box cases.

GROCERIES—At the revised quotations of Monday the coffee market was steady, though there was only a slight improvement in the demand. Sugars were very firm, and sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and other lines were held at fully previous prices. We repeat our list as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c; Rangoon, 6¼@6½c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 27½@29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 18½@19½c; good to prime, 17½@18½c; common to fair, 15@16; roasting, 14½@14¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10½@10¾c; crushed, 10½@10¾c; granulated, 9¾@10c; powdered, 10@10¼c; A, standard, 9½@9¾c; do No. 2, 9¼@9½c; extra C, 8¾@9c; C No. 1, 8⅝@8¾c; C No. 2, 8⅜@8½c; yellow, 7½@8¼c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Timothy was in good shipping request and steady. Upland was salable to the city trade, and the rain somewhat improved the prospect for the lower grades: No. 1 timothy, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; mixed do, $6.00@7.00; upland prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 1, $6.00; cut straw, $6.00.

HIDES—Were in moderate supply, and steady under a good city demand: Cured hides, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7½c; do, damaged, 6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40@45c; do, flint, 14½@15½c; dry salted, 11@12c; green city butchers, 6½c; steers, 7½c.

HOPS—The sales were light and chiefly to the smaller brewers who order as they require stock. Wisconsin hops were quoted at 10@12c, and Eastern at 12½@15c.

HONEY—Was quiet at 10@15c per lb.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is fair at the current prices. No change of importance is expected at present:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.50; do, 20x28, $12.50; IX, 10x14, $9.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.00; do, 13x20, IX, $8.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 18c; small, 19c; brr, 20c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 14c; extra, 16c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity: bar, 6c; lead pipe, 5c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 25c; sheateing copper, tinned, 23c; planished do, 33c; do, cut to sizes, 35c.

SHEET ZINC—6@6½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3 1-10c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10½c; B, 9½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 14c; with discount of 42½ per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c, 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4½c.

NAILS—Were quoted at $2.15, with the demand only fair.

OILS—The demand for carbon oil continues active and prices show considerable strength. Elaine and headlight were advanced a ½c, the former to 18½c, and the latter to 17½c. Linseed and turpentine were firm with an upward tendency. Other oils comparatively were steady. We quote: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 11½c; carbon, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 17½c. Michigan, legal test, 23c; extra winter strained lard oil, 65c; do ice-pressed, 60c; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POTATOES—Were in fair request, peachblows selling at 50c, rose at 40@45c, and neshannocks and peach-blows mixed at 45c delivered.

POULTRY—Chickens were dull and easier under free offerings. Springs were quoted at $1.75@2.25 and large do or old fowls at $2.50@2.75. Ducks were quiet at $2.25@2.50 per doz, and turkeys at 8@9c per lb. Prairie chickens were slow at $3.75@4.00, and wild ducks at $1.25@2.00.

SALT—Was steady and in fair demand. Dealers expect no change in quotations before the close of navigation: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, per brl, $1.30@2.00; do per sack of 240 lbs, $1.50; Ashton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Clover was slow and easier at $3.90@4.10, prime being about $4.00. Timothy was quiet and easy at $1.10 for prime, and sales were made at $1.03@1.13. Flax was dull and lower, at $1.25@1.28. The receipts were large, and there was little call, either from local crushers or shippers.

TEAS—Were not specially active, though for the time of year there was a more than ordinarily good demand. Prices were quoted firm as follows:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

TOBACCO—A firm and fairly active market was experienced for fine cut and smoking, but the market for plug remains somewhat unsettled in consequence of the brisk competition between some of the leading manufacturers. We quote:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@55c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE-CUT—Common to fair, 40@45c; medium to good, 48@53c; choice to fancy, 65@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 50@58c; choice to fancy, 60c@$1.00.

WHISKY—Was reported active and firm at the late advance, with sale of 400 brls on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was nominal at 33c delivered in New York. The last-named city quoted highwines at $1.15, Cincinnati active at $1.08, and Peoria steady at $1.08.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady. Manufacturers are ordering from hand to mouth. The *Shipping List* reports: "There is no change to note in domestic wool since last week. Prices are steady, desirable grades are held with considerable firmness, and there is a good demand at the low prices now current. Wool, in fact, is passing rapidly into the hands of manufacturers, much more so than at this time last year, but, at the same time, there is no prospect of any immediate improvement." Quotations: Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 22@24c; fine do in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@26c; fine do, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	4,406	13,673	166
Tuesday	5,800	32,000	1,100
Total	10,206	45,673	1,266
Same time last week	7,231	18,162	1,605
Week before last	9,170	28,882	689
Shipments—			
Monday	1,556	3,287	......

CATTLE—Not more than one-third of the supply found buyers. Of the many dull markets that droves have encountered within the past few weeks, none was more thoroughly dull than yesterday's. The heavy receipts, the inferior quality of the bulk of them and the bad state of affairs at the East, all worked to the disadvantage of holders, and to clear the yards it would have been necessary to slaughter prices. The forenoon's work was to some extent interfered with by a rainstorm which set in about 10 o'clock, and most of the trading was done between 12 and 3 p. m. Sales aggregated about 2,500 head at an extreme range of $1.75@4.87½. Few lots, however, sold under $2.40 or above $4.00, the bulk going at $2.40@2.75 for Texans, at $2.65@3.25 for Western cattle, and at $3.25@4.00 for fair to good native shipping steers. In prices there was no quotable decline, though the feeling was weak, and, with a liberal run for Wednesday, the chances would be decidedly in favor of lower figures, as there was a fair two days' supply left over unsold last night. The highest sale was 15 head, averaging 1,461 lbs, at $4.87½, by Hall, Patterson & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Colorado-Texas	2.40@2.90
Texas—Through cattle	1.75@2.80
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,461	$4.87½	18	1,169	$3.50
146	1,408	4.30	17	1,127	3.35
15	1,468	4.40	20	1,041	3.25
18	1,404	4.25	40 feeders	1,040	3.15
16	1,345	4.20	18	1,050	3.00
63	1,471	4.25	35 feeders	1,058	3.05
35	1,328	4.10	86 Colorado	1,117	3.00
37	1,307	4.12½	20 Colorado	1,208	2.80
17	1,292	4.10	231 Colorado	956	2.75
16	1,316	4.10	21 Colorado	989	2.75
85	1,300	4.00	16 stockers	915	2.70
80	1,333	4.00	131	880	2.65
49	1,251	4.00	41 Texas	807	2.62½
18	1,378	4.10	92 Texas	831	2.55
16	1,280	3.90	67 Texas	785	2.50
27	1,180	3.62½	10 cows	870	2.45
19	1,221	3.60	45	774	2.40
16	1,196	3.60	19 Texas	981	2.30
144 Colorado	1,232	3.50	23 Texas	828	2.25
35 Colorado	1,291	3.50	18 Texas	845	2.25

HOGS—The receipts were exceptionally heavy for the time of year, and that fact, taken in connection with the unfavorable weather and the further drop in provisions, caused a further material shrinkage in values of the live animal. Opening sales did not show more than 5@10c off, but as train after train arrived, and it began to be apparent that the day's arrivals would quite reach, if indeed they did not materially exceed, 30,000 head, there was a further weakening, the market receding to $3.10@3.25 for common to good heavy packers, to $3.15@3.30 for bacon grades, and to $3.20@3.45 for fair to choice heavy shipping lots. These figures show a decline from Saturday last of 25@35c. At the modified prices trading was fairly active, but the close of business found a good many unsold hogs, and the prospect for Wednesday was by no means cheering. The bulk of the sales were at $3.15@3.25 for heavy packers, and at $3.20@3.25 for bacon grades. Skips were almost unsalable,—quoted at $2.25@2.75. The decline was greatest in choice heavy hogs, which in some cases sold 25c lower than Monday.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	344	$3.45	29	186	$3.25	36	228	$3.20
67	307	3.40	67	183	3.25	72	252	3.20
81	289	3.40	40	216	3.25	28	305	3.20
24	295	3.40	50	230	3.25	44	309	3.20
46	300	3.40	50	191	3.25	81	223	3.20
47	318	3.40	45	229	3.25	118	264	3.15
104	306	3.40	39	180	3.25	27	291	3.15
47	344	3.40	54	317	3.25	63	261	3.15
33	344	3.40	53	213	3.25	104	267	3.15
48	304	3.30	31	200	3.25	30	280	3.15
46	324	3.30	48	259	3.25	31	289	3.15
54	274	3.30	47	270	3.20	109	252	3.15
42	335	3.30	57	181	3.20	59	233	3.15
22	234	3.30	90	283	3.20	21	237	3.15
50	245	3.30	22	311	3.20	67	283	3.15
23	248	3.30	54	310	3.20	52	280	3.15
70	345	3.30	58	290	3.20	27	339	3.15
25	256	3.30	56	237	3.20	30	239	3.15
33	209	3.25	46	272	3.20	21	392	3.12½
63	261	3.25	46	265	3.20	21	262	3.10
51	306	3.25	23	289	3.20	26	291	3.10
145	305	3.25	48	219	3.20	36	252	3.10
138	287	3.25	43	257	3.20	70	213	3.00
57	182	3.25	36	230	3.20	203	188	2.90
52	277	3.25	47	241	3.20	39	156	2.65
50	297	3.25						

SHEEP—Were very dull, and the few sales reported were at lower prices. We quote poor to extra at $2.75@4.00 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Supply light, quality low; sales, common to good through Texans, $2.15@2.90; light Indiana steers, $2.20@2.40; Southwest cows and heifers, $2.12½@2.25; light to fair native steers, $3.75@4.25; common to good wintered Texans, $2.25@3.00; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 600.

SHEEP—Unchanged; fair to good muttons, $2.75@3.25; prime to fancy, $3.50@3.85; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 600.

HOGS—Lower; light shipping to best Yorkers, $3.15@3.25; packing, $3.20@3.35; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3.35@3.50; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,100.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,182 head, all for this market; no through stock; supply heavy and trade lively, especially by country buyers and local butchers, 49 loads having changed hands; plenty yet on hand for sale; best, $4.50@4.75; fair to good, $4.00@4.35; common very plenty and slow sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,730 head; Yorkers, $3.40@3.50; Philadelphias, $3.70@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head; selling at 2½@4c; rather slow at that.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 15.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,157; a trifle better feeling for cattle; no improvement in prices; sales, choice, $7.75; extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,796; sales in lots, $2.00@2.75; extra, $3.00@4.87, or 2@4½c per lb; spring lambs, 4@4½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,265; the market opens firm at last week's prices; choice to extra steers, $4.85@5.40; medium, $4.00@4.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,900; market moderately active; prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,645; market dull and slow; prices 10@15c lower; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.40@3.60, mostly $3.45@5.60; medium and heavy, $3.50@3.65; one load extra, $3.80.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Dull; prices a shade lower; common, $2.40@2.90; light, $3.10@3.30; packing, $3.00@3.20; butchers', $3.30@3.40. Receipts, 2,534; shipments, 1,528.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week has not been prolific in changes. The comparative quiet characterizing the previous week has remained undisturbed, as has also the steadiness of values. That the movement has not been in accordance with expectations is due to the continued absence of seasonable weather. With the mercury lingering in the vicinity of 70 deg., a sharp demand for winter fabrics is not to be expected. The present quiet is simply the result of a postponement of orders, which must be placed a little further along in the season, when the advent of colder weather shall have made a change to warmer garments a necessity. In sheetings, shirtings, prints, ticks, drills, hosiery, underwear, and worsted dress goods, there has been a well-sustained inquiry, and in the notion department, also, a good degree of activity is still apparent, and, all things considered, the movement is of fairly satisfactory proportions. As to collections, they are fair, generally. From some sections of Minnesota remittances are unpleasantly slow, but as a rule interior merchants are paying up very promptly. Saturday's New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The character of the export movement to date is as follows: For the week from this port, 1,989 pkgs; from Boston, 155 pkgs; and from other ports—pkgs, making in all 2,144 pkgs, valued at $132,957, and for the expired portion of the year of 101,486 pkgs, valued at $6,329,434, compared with 91,785 pkgs, valued at $6,094,898, for the same time in 1877, and 77,558 pkgs, valued at $5,777,217, for the same time in 1876."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Package trade continues quiet in nearly all departments, and business light with jobbers; cotton goods moving slowly, but agents' prices fairly steady; prints remain quiet, and ginghams in light request. The *Bulletin* says: "About 4,000 pieces Weybosset fancy cassimeres were sold at auction to-day, and brought good average prices."

LUMBER.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending Oct. 12 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

	Week, 1878.	Week, 1877.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1877.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	46,435	28,559	894,428	795,173
Shingles, m No	31,084	13,413	503,834	403,386
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	14,767	16,568	474,670	453,518
Shingles, m No	4,306	5,021	95,994	141,402

The cargo market was quiet and unchanged. The offerings were small, and, though five or six sales were made early, the rain soon interfered with business, and the market closed quiet, with several loads unsold. Piece stuff was quoted at $7.00@7.50, common inch at $8.00@9.00, and medium do at $9.50@11.00. Shingles were steady at $1.75@2.00, and lath at $1.25.

At the yards trade continues good. Orders are coming in freely from the interior, especially the new Western States, and the market is steadier than a week ago. The increase in stock last month was rather below expectations, and this fact has a stimulating effect on the market. Following is the price list:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	28.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	23.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	23.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.50@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@17.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	[illegible]
Lath	1.50@[illegible]
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@[illegible]
Shingles, standard green	2.10@[illegible]
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@[illegible]
Cedar shingles	2.00@[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 20s@22s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 10d; spring, 8s 11d@9s 6d; white, 9s 8d@10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 4d. Corn, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 36s. Receipts wheat last three days, 19,000 qrs; 13,000 qrs American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—2:00 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs weaker. Flour, 19s@22s. Wheat—Spring, 7s 6d@8s 6d for old and new; white, 9s 8d@10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 3d. Corn, 22s 3d@22s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 49s; Western, 46s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 35s; short ribs, 35s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 29s. Hams, 46s. Lard, 36s. Prime mess beef, 80s; India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese, 47s. Tallow, 37s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; corn steady at 22s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steadier; corn dull. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very dull. LATER—Liverpool—Wheat—California club, 10s@10s 3d; California white, 9s 8d@10s. LATEST—MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat weaker; fair average red winter, 10s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 20s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 11d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s; lard, 36s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—2:15 p. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 22s; No. 2, 19s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; spring, No 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d, for new and old; white, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—5 p. m.—COTTON—Scarce and firm at 6 5-16d@6 9-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Weaker. California white wheat, 9s 8d@9s 10d; do club, 9s 11d@10s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 7s 6d; do winter, 9s 6d for old; new mixed, 8s 8d@8s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 19s@22s. Corn—New Western mixed, 22s 3d@22s 9d. Pease—Canadian, 32s 9d@33s 3d.

TALLOW—37s 9d.

Receipts of wheat for three days, 19,000 qrs; American, 13,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Winter wheat less active; quoted off ½@1c per bu on an irregular market, leaving off rather more steady; spring wheat attracted comparatively little attention, and further receded slightly, closing weak. Corn moderately light at a further reduction of ¼@½c, in most instances about ½c per bu, closing weak on free and urgent offerings; mixed Western ungraded, 45@47½c. Rye in fair supply and moderate request; prices weak and irregular. Oats less active and generally lower, in most instances about ½c per bu, closing weak; No. 2 Chicago at [illegible] asked.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork moderately sought; quoted lower; Western mess in light demand; quoted down 20@25c per brl, October closing at $8.40@8.50; November, $8.40@8.50; December, $8.50. Cut meats moderately inquired for. Bacon slow and weak; Western long clear at 5⅜c. Western steam lard in moderate demand at decidedly lower rates; for forward delivery more active at a decline of 5@7½c.

TALLOW—About steady on a moderate movement; sales of 150,000 lbs at 6¾@6⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw inactive on a reduced basis of 7⅛c for fair and 7⅜c for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate demand.

WHISKY—Dull and unsettled; quoted as offered at $1.12½ cash.

FREIGHTS—Room on berth and tonnage for chartering purposes offer sparingly, and quoted somewhat stronger; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 2,200 brls flour, through freight, quoted at 3s 3d@3s 6d; grain room quoted at 7¼d per bu, and scarce.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Quiet at 10 3-16@10 7-16; futures easy; October, 10.03c; November, 10.01c; December, 10.08c; January, 10.07c; February, 10.15c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; receipts, 19,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.15@3.40; common to good extra, $3.50; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.50@5.00; St. Louis, $4.00@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 311,000 bu; rejected spring, 75c; No. 3 spring, 80c; ungraded red, 93c@$1.02; No. 3 do, 94@95c; No. 2 do, $1.00@1.01; No. 1 do, $1.01@1.02; ungraded amber, 93c@$1.01; No. 2 amber, 99c@$1.00½; ungraded white, 99½c@$1.05½; No. 3 do, 97½c; No. 2 do, $1.00; No. 1 do, $1.02½@1.03½; extra white, $1.04@1.05. Rye—Market dull; Western, 54@56c. Barley dull and unchanged. Malt quiet but steady. Corn heavy; receipts, 113,000 bu; ungraded, 45@47½c; No. 2 do, 46c; steamer yellow, 47½c. Oats dull, weak, and lower; receipts, 56,000 bu; rejected, 25½@26c; No. 3, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, 29@30c; No. 1, 30c; No. 1 white, 36c; extra white, 36c.

HAY—Nominally unchanged.

HOPS—Nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; united, 81¼c; crude, 5⅛c; refined, 9⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¾@6⅞c.

RESIN—Quiet but firm at $1.40@1.45.

TURPENTINE—Steady at $1.28@1.29.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 21@21½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; mess, $8.40@8.50. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet but firm; Western long clear middles, 5⅛@5⅜c; short do, 6c. Lard depressed; prime steam, $6.57½@6.62½.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Heavy.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.12½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Inactive; superfine, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.00@3.75; Minnesota family, $4.75@5.25; high grades, $7.00@8.00. Rye flour, $3.00@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 red, 98½@99½c; amber, $1.00@1.01; white, $1.04@1.05; No. 2 Chicago, 94c. Corn—Market dull and depressed; yellow, 49c; mixed, 47½c bid. Oats—Market dull; white Western, 26@28c; mixed do, 24@26c. Rye—Market dull; Western, 55@56c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull. Mess pork, $8.75@9.00; India mess beef, $18.00@18.50. Hams, smoked, 11@12c; pickled, 8¼@9c; green, 6½@7c. Lard inactive and loose; butchers', 6½c asked; prime steam, $6.75.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County extras, 18@20c; Western Reserve, 14@18c.

EGGS—Dull, weak, and lower; Western, 19@20c.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; refined, 9⅛c; crude, 8¼c.

WHISKY—In fair demand; Western, $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 7,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, closing easier; No. 3 white Wabash, 90c; No. 1 white Michigan, 90½c; No. 2 do, 89c; extra white Michigan, 91½c; amber Michigan, spot, seller November, 90c; seller December, 87½c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 87c; seller October and November, 89½c; December, 90c; No. 3 red, 86½c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 90c; No. 1 Western amber, 90c. Corn dull; high-mixed, 37½c; No. 2, 36½c; No. 2 white, 39c; rejected, 35c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 21c; Michigan, 21c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime, $4.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

IN STORE—Wheat, 500,000 bu; corn, 400,000 bu; oats, 100,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 15—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat dull; extra white Michigan, 91½c; amber Michigan, 89c; No. 2 red winter, cash, 89½c; seller November, 89½c; rejected, 80c. Corn dull; rejected, 35½c. Oats—White, 24c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—More active and easy; not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and lower; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, 99c; November, $1.00½@1.00¾; December, $1.01½@1.01¾. Corn—Western dull and weak; Western mixed, spot and October, 46½@46⅝c; November, 46½@47c; steamer, 45½c. Oats fairly active and steadier; Western white, 29@30c; mixed, 26½@27c; Pennsylvania, 28@30c. Rye quiet and steady at 54@58c.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted; market firm; Western and Glades, 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7⅛c; refined, 9⅛c.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes nominal at 10¼@16¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.12.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam higher; cotton, 11-32d; flour, 2s 9d; grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 126,500 bu; corn, 12,300 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 40,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $3.75@4.75; high grades, $4.75@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; white, 58c; yellow, 60c. Oats scarce and firm; St. Louis, 34@35c.

CORN-MEAL—Unsettled; held at $2.75.

HAY—Firm; choice, $17.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon market dull; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c. Molasses firmer; inferior, 25c; fair, 38c.

BRAN—Dull and nominal at 72½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime, 14½@18½c, gold. Sugar in fair demand; new fair, 6¾c; gray clarified, 7½c; choice yellow clarified, 8@8½c. Molasses quiet and weak; inferior, 25c; fair, 38c. Rice scarce and firm at 5@6¾c.

WHISKY—Western rectified $1.05.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 15.—COTTON—Dull, weak, and lower; 9⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull; prices a shade lower; family, $4.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, 83@88c; white, 85@90c; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 4,500 bu. Corn quiet and steady at 37@39c. Oats weaker at 21@24c. Rye steady; fair demand; at 49@50c. Barley stronger; No. 2 fall, $1.08@1.12.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive and lower; $8.25 asked. Lard easier; current make, $6.20; kettle, $7.00@7.50. Bulk meats dull and lower at $4.00, $5.27½. Bacon quiet at $4.75@4.87½, $5.75, $5.90@6.00.

WHISKY—Demand active; prices advanced; $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 54@56c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher; closed lower; No. 2 red, 82⅞@83c cash; 84@84⅝c November; 86@86⅞c December; No. 3 do, 78⅛@78⅜c. Corn dull at 31⅛c cash; 32c November. Oats quiet; 19½c cash; 20c November. Rye better at 41c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $8.00@8.25. Dry salt meats nominal. Bacon lower at $5.00@5.87½, $6.00 and $6.12½@6.25. Lard quiet; $6.15 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 23,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn none; oats, 1,000 bu; rye none; barley, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Steady at 9⅝c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and easier; red, 87@90c; amber and white, 90@92c. Corn—Market dull; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; white, 23½c; mixed, 23c. Rye—Market dull at 57½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.00. Lard steady;

Choice leaf tierce, $8.50@8.75; do kegs, $... Meats—Shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅛@6... Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4⅞@4¾c; clear ri... clear, 6⅜c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13½c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.0...

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—In moderat... Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common e... 4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@5.00; Minnes... @6.25; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and... $4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $4.7... Louis, $5.00@6.00; patent spring wheat,... patent winter wheat, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow,... steamer, 51@52c. Oats firm; No. 1 and e... 36@38c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 whit... mixed, 29½@32c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; corn, 33,00... 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 665 brls; wheat, 30,0...

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; closed a... Milwaukee hard, $1.02½; No. 1 Milwa... No. 2 Milwaukee, 79c; October, 79c; Nove... December, 82½c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 65c;... rejected, 49c. Corn unchanged; No. 2... stronger; No. 2, 18c. Rye declined 1c;... Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 96½@97c; No...

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork... and October. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 74,0...

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 6...

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—HOGS—We... $3.25@3.35; fair, $3.00@3.20; stockers,... receipts, 5,000.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 8... October. Corn steady; 33c; new mixed,... 28@31c; December, 29@31c. Oats st... white, 18@19c; mixed, 17@18c. Rye, 42...

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, 4c; c... Lard, $6.25. Hams, 8¾c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 34,0... 14,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat unse... tirely nominal. Corn inactive and nomin... sell. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.... sales 1,000 bu State at $1.00; 1,400 bu cho... $1.20.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights ¼c higher;... corn, 7¼c to New York. Railroad freigh...

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and n...

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, 91½@92c;... 90½c; October, 90⅜c; November, 91⅜... 93c; middling No. 1, 88½@88⅝c. Receip... shipments, 67,336 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Whe... Wabash, $1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95c.... at 46@47c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 15.—HIGHWINES—Steady;... at $1.06.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—M... standard white, 110 test, at 9c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—... $1.01¾ at Parker's for immediate shipm... 9⅜@9½c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—M... quiet and steady; sales at 81¼c; advan... closing at 80⅝c bid; shipments, 72,000 br... 49,000; transactions, 200,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—SPIRITS OF T... Steady at 27c.

MARINE NEW...

NAUTICAL MISHAP...

A canal-boat had her cabin badly rak... afternoon by running afoul of the sch... headgear, when passing the lumber m... former was in tow of a canal prop... wheelsman evidently got confused, and... into the schooner.

The prop R. C. Brittain broke one o... off her wheel yesterday in the river,... Doolittle's Dry-Dock to have the co... blade taken off, in which shape she w... wheel until a new one is made for her.

The schr Fleetwing had her bows... away yesterday by running afoul of a... Gas-House Slip. It will cost over $1... the damage.

The tug W. A. Moore broke her c... the St. Clair River Saturday night, an... pelled to abandon her tow of four vess... them over to another tug. The Strang... Moore to Detroit.

The tug Mystic, sunk at Windsor, is... going to pieces.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Vessels plent... little freight offering; charters, coal t... 20c; Chicago, 25c; sand to Detroit, 20...

Cleared—Props George King, Inter... braska, Chicago; China, Duluth; schr... Young America, Jane Bell, Acontias,... North Cape, G. D. Russell, Charles F... tons coal), William S. Crosthwaite... coal), Chicago; William Shupe, Ju... Laporte (550 brls salt); West Wind,... Oneida, Gold Hunter, Ashtabula;... (1,600 tons coal), Portage; barges V... Young, Chicago; A. Gebhard, Sagin...

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-fo... ing 6 p. m., 14th—Westward—Pr... Chicago; Asia, no orders; barks Ban... cago; schrs T. J. King, W. J. Pr... and; Mediterranean, Toledo.

Eastward—Props A. Munro, Scoti... Osgwatchie, Ogdensburg; barks Oli... Brockville; Mary Merritt, Gulnai... schrs Carrington, Toronto; Albatro... Gleniffer, Mary Azov, Kingston; Se... Oswego; W. T. Emery, Port Colborn...

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15.—... Nashua, Oakland and consort; schr... and Blue, James I. Case, Stampede,... B. Vanderbilt.

Up—Props Antelope and consort,... barges; schrs Annie Vought, Pi... Ralston, Volunteer, and Otonabee.

Wind—Southwest, fresh; weather f...

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15—10... Props James Fisk, Jr., J. Bertschy,... Yosemite and consort, Belle Cross an... A. Turner and barges; schrs Melvin,... J. Webb, Nellie Gardner, John O'N... gerald.

Down—Props Juniata, Metropolis,... Empire State, Ketcham and consort;... Marsh, E. T. Judd, William Home,... Quinby, M. E. Tremble, Lilly Hamil...

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather...

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterd... the engagements noted being made... evening. The sail rate on corn was 3... 56,000 bu wheat, 113,000 bu corn, 2... The charters for Erie were; Prop... corn, and schr Schuylkill, wheat,... Buffalo; C. H. Burton, prop Vander... wheat, through. To Kingston: Sch... wheat. To Goderich: Schr Monta... the afternoon the schr Groton for cor... wood.

The wheat rate at Detroit to Bu... and 2¾c Monday.

There is no change to note in lum... this port.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tri...

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—It rained h... entire day, with a light northeast w... fog settled down over the lake during... and lasted until nightfall, when th... to southeast once more, blowing a... The schr Alice B. Norris arrived... minus her jib, and with her foresail...

Charters to-day, schr Levi Raws... bulkhead wheat to Buffalo at 4c... 50,000 bu wheat to Buffalo on throu... cargo of the Niagara will be the la... ment of No. 2 wheat of the present... port thus far this fall.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 15.—Arrivals—... Seneca, 4,300 bu corn; Harriet, Se... corn; Lily, Seneca, 6,300 bu co... Ottawa, 3,700 bu corn, 3,850 bu oa...

Cleared—Monitor, LaSalle, 90,0... prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,498 bu... beth, Lockport, 2,500 bu wheat;... Salle, 86,371 ft lumber; F. T. Sh... 58,876 ft lumber; Rescue, Peoria,... ber; Norway, Joliet, 91,389 ft lum... tional, Joliet, 93,013 ft lumber; I... 95,977 ft lumber.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tr...

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 15.—Arrivals—P... Bay City; schr Sweetheart, Buffalo...

Departures—Prop China, Dulut... ware, Chicago; prop Mayflower,... J. E. Sparrow, Saginaw; prop Wi... falo; schr Moonlight, 1,400 ton... schr J. C. Richards, 1,200 tons co... William R. Crowell, Cleveland;... rence, 600 tons coal, Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The T...

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 15.—... Cormorant, H. B. Tuttle; schrs... George H. Ely, S. H. Kimball.

NAVIGATION NO...

CHICAGO.

Considerable new canvas has... lake craft lately.

The Goodrich steamers were on... notwithstanding the nasty weathe...

The Grand Haven barge C. O. D.... foremast put in to supply the plac... carried away, and the schr Racine... new foresail.

Business was dull in the harbo... movement of vessels either in or... There were but few vessels at the... and affairs about that marine ce... paratively quiet.

The United States Marshal en... Beckwith's steam pump yesterda... pose of raising the schr Oliver... Allen Slip, so that she can be t... favorable place, and sold to satis...

The marine insurance combinati... $4 of operations yesterday at a...

choice leaf tierces, $8.50@8.75; do kegs, $10.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5⅛@5¾c for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4⅛@4⅝c; clear rib, 5⅝@5¾c; lard, 6⅝c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13¼c.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.08.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—In moderate demand: Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extra, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@5.00; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.25; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $4.75@5.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.00; patent spring wheat, $6.50@8.50, patent winter wheat, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 52½@55c; steamer, 51@52c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 29½@30c; mixed, 29@32c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 brls; corn, 33,000 bu; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 665 brls; wheat, 30,000.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; closed active; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.02½; No. 1 Milwaukee, 82½c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 79c; October, 79c; November, 80⅛c; December, 82⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 65c; No. 4, 56c; rejected, 49c. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 34c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 18c. Rye declined 1c; No. 1, 42½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring, 98½@97c; November, 89c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, $7.62 cash and October. Prime steam lard, $6.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 brls; wheat, 66,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—HOGS—Weaker; choice, $3.25@3.35; fair, $3.00@3.20; stockers, $2.00@2.75; receipts, 5,000.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 83½c, cash or October. Corn steady; 33c; new mixed, November, 28@31c; December, 29@31c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 18@19c; mixed, 17@18c. Rye, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5c. Lard, $6.25. Hams, 8¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and entirely nominal. Corn inactive and nominal; lower to sell. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley dull; sales 1,000 bu State at $1.00; 1,400 bu choice Canada at $1.20.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights ¼c higher; wheat, 8¼c; corn, 7¾c to New York. Railroad freights unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, 91¾@92c; No. 1 white, 90¾c; October, 90¾c; November, 91⅜c; December, 93c; middling No. 1, 88½@88¾c. Receipts, 63,436 bu; shipments, 67,336 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red Wabash, $1.00; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95c. Corn quiet at 46@47c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 15.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 200 brls at $1.06.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—Market steady; standard white, 110 test, at 9c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—Dull: crude, $1.01⅞ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9⅝@9¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet and steady; sales at 81¼c; advanced to 81⅞c, closing at 80⅝c bid; shipments, 72,000 brls, averaging 49,000; transactions, 200,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 15.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 27c.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

A canal-boat had her cabin badly raked yesterday afternoon by running afoul of the schr Gallatin's headgear, when passing the lumber market. The former was in tow of a canal propeller, whose wheelsman evidently got confused, and run his tow into the schooner.

The prop R. C. Brittain broke one of the blades off her wheel yesterday in the river, and went to Doolittle's Dry-Dock to have the corresponding blade taken off, in which shape she will use the wheel until a new one is made for her.

The schr Fleetwing had her bowsprit carried away yesterday by running afoul of a dock at the Gas-House Slip. It will cost over $100 to repair the damage.

The tug W. A. Moore broke her crank-pin in the St. Clair River Saturday night, and was compelled to abandon her tow of four vessels and turn them over to another tug. The Stranger took the Moore to Detroit.

The tug Mystic, sunk at Windsor, is said to be going to pieces.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—Vessels plenty and very little freight offering; charters, coal to Cleveland, 20c; Chicago, 25c; sand to Detroit, 20c.

Cleared—Props George King, Inter-Ocean, Nebraska, Chicago; China, Duluth; schrs Argonaut, Young America, Jane Bell, Acontias, Sam Flint, North Cape, G. D. Russell, Charles Foster (1,500 tons coal), William S. Crosthwaite (1,200 tons coal), Chicago; William Shupe, Jura, Toledo; Laporte (550 brls salt); West-Wind, Cleveland; Oneida, Gold Hunter, Ashtabula; Frank Perew (1,600 tons coal), Portage; barges Venus; C. L. Young, Chicago; A. Gebhard, Saginaw.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m., 14th—Westward—Props Lowell, Chicago; Asia, no orders; barks Bangalore, Chicago; schrs T. J. King, W. J. Preston, Cleveland; Mediterranean, Toledo.

Eastward—Props A. Munro, Scotia, Montreal; Oswegatchie, Ogdensburg; barks Oliver Mowatt, Brockville; Mary Merritt, Gulnair, Toronto; schrs Carrington, Toronto; Albatross, Abacore, Gleniffer, Mary Azov, Kingston; Senator Blood, Oswego; W. T. Emery, Port Colborne.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15.—Down—Props Nashua, Oakland and consort; schrs Red White and Blue, James I. Case, Stampede, and William B. Vanderbilt.

Up—Props Antelope and consort, Elmira and barges; schrs Annie Vought, Pierpont, Jane Ralston, Volunteer, and Otonabee.

Wind—Southwest, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15—10 p. m.—Up—Props James Fisk, Jr., J. Bertschy, Commodore, Yosemite and consort, Belle Cross and barges, A. A. Turner and barges; schrs Melvin, S. Bacon, H. J. Webb, Nellie Gardner, John O'Neil, E. Fitzgerald.

Down—Props Juniata, Metropolis, St. Joseph, Empire State, Ketcham and consort; schrs J. P. Marsh, E. T. Judd, William Home, H. Bissell, Quinby, M. E. Tremble, Lilly Hamilton.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather cloudy.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quiet yesterday, nearly all the engagements noted being made the previous evening. The sail rate on corn was 3c. Capacity, 56,000 bu wheat, 113,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats. The charters for Erie were; Prop Philadelphia, corn, and schr Schuylkill, wheat, through. To Buffalo: C. H. Burton, prop Vanderbilt, corn and wheat, through. To Kingston: Schr Monticello, wheat. To Goderich: Schr Montauk, oats. In the afternoon the schr Groton for corn to Collingwood.

The wheat rate at Detroit to Buffalo was 2¼c, and 2¼c Monday.

There is no change to note in lumber freights at this port.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—It rained here nearly the entire day, with a light northeast wind. A heavy fog settled down over the lake during the afternoon, and lasted until nightfall, when the wind shifted to southeast once more, blowing a gale outside. The schr Alice B. Norris arrived this afternoon minus her jib, and with her foresail split.

Charters to-day, schr Levi Rawson, 21,000 bu bulkhead wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr Niagara, 50,000 bu wheat to Buffalo on through rate. The cargo of the Niagara will be the largest single shipment of No. 2 wheat of the present crop from this port thus far this fall.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 15.—Arrivals—Prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,300 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 6,300 bu corn; Kennebec, Ottawa, 3,700 bu corn, 3,850 bu oats.

Cleared—Monitor, LaSalle, 90,671 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,498 bu wheat; Elizabeth, Lockport, 2,500 bu wheat; North Star, La-Salle, 86,371 ft lumber; F. T. Sherman, Peoria, 58,876 ft lumber; Rescue, Peoria, 39,645 ft lumber; Norway, Joliet, 91,389 ft lumber; First National, Joliet, 93,013 ft lumber; Iron Clad, Joliet, 95,977 ft lumber.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 15.—Arrivals—Prop Mayflower, Bay City; schr Sweetheart, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop China, Duluth; prop Delaware, Chicago; prop Mayflower, Dunkirk; schr J. E. Sparrow, Saginaw; prop Wissahickon, Buffalo; schr Moonlight, 1,400 tons coal, Chicago; schr J. C. Richards, 1,200 tons coal, Chicago; tug William R. Crowell, Cleveland; schr St. Lawrence, 600 tons coal, Chicago.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 15.—Cleared—Props Cormorant, H. B. Tuttle; schrs Charles Wall, George H. Ely, S. H. Kimball.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Considerable new canvas has been donned by lake craft lately.

The Goodrich steamers were on time yesterday, notwithstanding the nasty weather.

The Grand Haven barge C. O. D. is having a new foremast put in to supply the place of that lately carried away, and the schr Racine has received a new foresail.

Business was dull in the harbor yesterday, the movement of vessels either in or out being light. There were but few vessels at the Lumber Market, and affairs about that marine centre were comparatively quiet.

The United States Marshal engaged Atkins & Beckwith's steam pump yesterday for the purpose of raising the schr Oliver Culver, sunk in Allen Slip, so that she can be towed to a more favorable place, and sold to satisfy claims.

The marine insurance combination changed their plan of operations yesterday at a meeting held in the Traders' office, by adopting the Erie Canal pooling scheme, and all the agencies were furnished with the necessary blanks for doing business. The new arrangement will begin to-day.

A dense fog-bank settled over the lake off this port yesterday morning, and the few vessels that reached the harbor did so with difficulty and much horn-blowing. Towards evening the fog cleared away and the wind came from the southeast.

Capt. Robert Stubbs, who sailed the lake schr Pamlico to Great Britain and back on her last voyage, returned to Chicago yesterday. It is said that the Pamlico was sold to the Messrs. Maguire for $4,000, while another report places it at $8,000. The persons who negotiated the transaction evidently do not desire to give the correct figure.

Capt. Ed Malloy, of the stmr Lady Washington, left the city last evening for the mountains of Colorado on a trip combining a search for health and pleasure. There are many of his friends who heartily wish that his health will be fully restored during his winter vacation.

John Patterson, the efficient police-officer stationed at Clark street bridge, better known as "Honest John," has returned to his post, having recovered from an aggravated attack of erysipelas, affecting his right eye.

The United States Marshal's custodian on the tug Edwards, who also acted as lineman, she still being in commission, was pulled overboard at the North Pier last evening while attempting to draw a bucket of water and drowned. An effort was made to save him by Capt. Oscar Greenhalgh, of the tug, but it was not successful. There was due the young man $260 for services as custodian at the time of his death. His body had not been recovered at a late hour last night.

ELSEWHERE.

The schrs Francis Palms and Unadilla bring lumber from Tawas to this port.

The schr Ontario arrived at Detroit Monday, and the leak that gave her trouble at Alpena was stopped.

The schr William Jones settled the claim for which she was seized at Detroit, and was released.

The schr Cuba was sold by United States Marshal Fink at Sheboygan yesterday, to satisfy a libel for seamen's wages amounting to $109.

The steam wrecking barge Monitor has laid up at Detroit. She secured 1,000 tons of iron ore from old wrecks this season.

The Canadians are after the tug Carrington for towing the schr Benson from Toledo to Walkerton without reporting and clearing.

Since Aug. 1 the two elevators at Detroit have loaded 911 vessels with wheat, and it is estimated that the craft received $40,000 freight money.

The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company has given the Kirby Brothers an order to prepare plans for a new steamer, to be built the coming winter.

The tug Parker was sold at Windsor Saturday under an order from the Ontario Maritime Court. Lachlan McCallum, of Dunville, took her in for $700, and will put her in good shape for business.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Amoskeag, Manistee, lumber, Sampson's.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries Washington street.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburg, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joseph, sundries, State street.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber, market.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Scow U. S. Grant, Two Rivers, lumber, Market.
Schr Edna, Kenosha, gravel, Van Buren street.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries, Washington street.
Schr Carrier, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. B. Burger, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr L. A. Seaver, Muskegon, lumber, North avenue.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Schr Adriatic, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Oconto, Sheboygan, sundries, Rush street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Driver, Carlton, ties, Rush street.
Schr Alice Richards, Sheboygan, lumber, Ogden Slip.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, sundries, North Branch.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Tug Clematis, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Schr Manistee, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Bigler, Fair Haven, North Branch.
Schr North Star, Port Sherman, Chicago avenue.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Josea, Holland, light.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, sundries.
Brig Commerce, Ludington, light.
Schr Lumberman, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Alpena, sundries.
Brig Ethan Allen, Menominee, light.
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joe, sundries.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Ludington, light.
Schr Ataunto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, light.
Schr Australia, Muskegon, light.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Sarnia, sundries.
Schr F. A. Georger, Buffalo, grain.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Halsted, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Gallatin, Port Huron, grain.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, grain.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

What Will Revolutionize the Present Method of Illumination—Cheaper and Better than Gas—How the Wizard of Menlo Park Guards His Secret.

New York Herald, Oct. 12.

The alarm among the English gas companies and the panic in their stocks on account of Edison's last invention in electric lights are not without good cause. America's great inventor has, in truth, solved the problem which for years has puzzled the ablest electricians of the age. He has successfully divided the electric light, and made it, for illuminating purposes, as far superior to gas as gas is to the tallow candle of the past. His marvelous invention gives a mild, soft, yet brilliant light, pleasing to the eye, clear, steady, and without blemish, and at a cost less than one-third of that required for gas. Those who have seen the invention pronounce it wonderful. Already a company has been formed, composed of a number of wealthy capitalists, and Mr. Edison's lawyers are engaged in completing the final arrangements for the legal transfer. Before long, therefore, the work of introduction will begin. The patents for the United States have only just been granted, while those for the various countries of Europe have not yet been obtained. To-day the Professor's solicitors send by steamer the necessary documents to their London agents for the procurement of the British letters patent. The French and other patents will be applied for simultaneously with the British ones. When word is cabled Mr. Edison that the patents have been granted he will throw his own invention open to the public gaze, but until then he declines to make known its details, his recent controversy with Prof. Hughes over the alleged stealing of the telephone having made him cautious.

When the other great inventions of Mr. Edison were in progress the laboratory was free to all visitors. The telephone was seen by hundreds long before letters patent were granted. The same was the case with the phonograph, the tasimeter, the megaphone, the quadruplex telegraph, and many other of his inventions. When urged, as he often was by his associates of the laboratory, to be more circumspect in exhibiting them prematurely to strangers, he invariably laughed off their fears and renewed his orders to show the inventions to all who desired to see them. The case with the electric light is far different. Its place in the laboratory is one sacred to a favored few. If the hosts of visitors who daily swarm the laboratory of the great inventor see it, they see it only in detached form. The essence of the discovery is missing. Mr. Edison himself speaks but little on the subject, but he is almost constantly at work on it. Early morning sees him in the laboratory, and it is after midnight when he leaves. On Thursday last he worked continuously from sunrise until sunrise the following day, and ceased then only after the earnest importunities of his assistants. All his energies seem wrapped up in the new invention. His megaphone and phonograph lie idle save the work done on them by some of the Professor's numerous assistants.

A *Herald* reporter learned yesterday the system proposed to be adopted after the patents are all granted. First the Professor will light up all the houses in Menlo Park gratis, and from his laboratory watch the light's progress from night to night. When all is in readiness for general introduction, central stations will probably be established throughout New York City, each station controlling a territory of, perhaps, a radius of half a mile. In the central stations will be the magneto-electric generating machines run by engines. Wires will then be run in iron pipes under ground after the manner of gas-pipes, connecting with dwellings, stores, theatres, and other places to be lighted. The gas-fixtures at present used, instead of being removed, will be utilized to encase the wire. In the place of the burner will be the invention, and meters will be used to register the quantity of electricity consumed. Their form is not yet determined upon. The light is to be of the bat-wing, fifteen-candle power character. To light it a little spring is touched, and instantly the electricity does its work. The amount of light can be regulated in the same way as can that from gas. To turn off the light the spring is again touched, and instantly all is darkness. No matches being used, and there being no flame, all the dangers incident to the use of gas are obviated. The light gives out no heat. It is simply a pure white light, made dim or brilliant at the fancy of the person using it.

The writer last night saw the invention in operation in Mr. Edison's laboratory. The inventor was deep in experimental researches when he called. The apparatus consisted of a small metal stand placed on the table. Surrounding the light was a small glass globe. Near by was a gas-jet burning low. The Professor looked up from his work to greet the reporter, and, in reply to a request to view the invention, waved his hand toward the light with the explanation, "There she is." The illumination was such as would come from a brilliant gas-jet surrounded with ground glass, only that the light was clearer and more brilliant. "Now I will extinguish it and light the gas, and you can see the difference," said Mr. Edison, and he touched the spring. Instantly all was darkness. Then he turned on the gas. The difference in the light was quite perceptible, the light from the gas appearing in comparison tinted with yellow. In a moment, however, the eye had become accustomed to it, and the yellowish tint disappeared. Then the Professor turned on the electric light, giving the writer the opportunity of seeing both side by side. The electric light seemed much softer. A continuous view of it for three minutes did not pain the eye, whereas looking at the gas for the same length of time caused some little pain and confusion of sight. The inventor next exhibited the light turned down low. It gave a mild illumination.

One of the noticeable features of the light when fully turned on was that all colors could be distinguished as readily as by sunlight.

"When do you expect to have the invention completed, Mr. Edison?" asked the reporter.

"The substance of it is all right now," he answered, putting the apparatus away and turning on the gas, "but there are the usual little details that must be attended to before it goes to the public. For instance, we have got to devise some arrangement for registering—a sort of meter; and again there are several different forms that we are experimenting on now in order to select the best."

"Are the lights to be all of the same degree of brilliancy?"

"All the same."

"Have you run across any serious difficulties in it as yet?"

"Well, no," replied the inventor, "and that's what worries me, for in the telephone I found about a thousand obstacles, and so in the quadruplex. I worked on both over two years before I overcame them."

Mr. Batchelor, the Professor's assistant, who here joined in the conversation, said, "Many a time Mr. Edison sat down almost on the point of giving up the telephone as a lost job, but, at the last moment, he would see light.

"Of all the things that we have discovered this is about the simplest," continued Mr. Edison, "and the public will say so when it is explained. We have got it pretty well advanced now, but there are some few improvements I have in my mind. You see it's got to be so fixed that it can't get out of order. Suppose where one light only is employed it got out of order once a year, where two were used it would get out of order twice a year, and where a thousand were used you can see that there would be much trouble in looking after them. Therefore, when the light leaves the laboratory I want it to be in such shape that it cannot get out of order at all, except, of course, by some accident."

Leaving Mr. Edison to continue his work, the reporter accepted the invitation of Mr. Griffen, his private secretary, to view the generating machine.

"Mr. Edison has just purchased a new one," he said, "which gives much more power, and in a few days we will have a fifty horse-power engine to work it, as we don't get power enough with the present one. As regards the generators," continued Mr. Griffen, "Mr. Edison has as yet given but little attention to them. The cost can by an improved generator be reduced to a much smaller figure."

HYMENEAL.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 15.—At 9 o'clock this morning occurred the wedding of Mr. John T. Lillard and Miss Sallie E. Williams, both of Bloomington, one of the most interesting matrimonial events that has occurred for years in this city. The marriage was solemnized at the elegant home of the bride's parents, No. 1409 North Main street, and was attended by about 300 of the elite of Central Illinois, and many from other parts of the Union, including a number from Kentucky. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. J. Hobbs, pastor of the Christian Church of Bloomington, of which the bride and groom are strict members. After the congratulations and a very elegant repast, the happy couple took the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at 11 o'clock for Cincinnati, thence to Danville, Ky., the native place of the groom, where they will spend two weeks. Miss Williams was the eldest daughter of the Hon. R. E. Williams, a very prominent attorney of this city, and is a very sweet and attractive young lady. Her husband is the son of Mr. M. L. Lillard, of Danville, Ky., a wealthy and prominent farmer. He stands high as a lawyer and a gentleman. The couple were attended by Mr. Tom Williams and Miss Mamie Williams, brother and sister of the bride. The happy couple are accompanied to Danville by Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, of that city, who were married a week ago. The presents were very elegant and costly, but the modesty of the interested persons prevents a publication of the list.

To-morrow at 11:30 a. m. occurs the marriage of Mr. Ira Jordan, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad telegraphic department, and Miss Emma Davis Betts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Betts, a niece of Senator Davis.

DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 15.—Charles E. Chandler, Esq., of the Lee County National Bank, was married this morning at the residence of Attorney-General J. K. Edsall to Miss Eleanor M. Stephens, by the Rev. W. W. Steele, of St. Luke's Church. The young men of the place and others presented them with fine and costly presents. They both were great favorites here.

D. F. Austin, collecting agent for Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis, was married to Miss L. A. Smith, of the same city, to-day by the Rev. O. P. Beston, of the Baptist Church. The wedding was private, but the presents were costly and elegant.

This, though a day of storms, has been a field-day for marriages in our quiet city.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—The State Board of Public Charities met this afternoon, but the quarterly report of the State institutions are not all in, and the Board merely audited a number of vouchers.

The Governor to-day commissioned Charles L. Wells, of Chicago, as First Lieutenant of Company B, Sixteenth Battalion, and Sergeant George W. Taylor as Second Lieutenant of the same, vice King, resigned.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias of Illinois met in this city to-day. There is a very full attendance, including a large delegation from Chicago, nearly every lodge in the State being represented. The Grand Officers submitted their reports, which were referred to a committee. This evening the delegates were entertained with a grand banquet and ball.

Hard Names.

Baltimore Gazette.

Scarcely has the Raccoon of Swat been laid among his fathers before the Ameer of Afghanistan appears to test the Atlantic cable with his ill-timed performances; and this, too, while Gen. Phillipovich is bombarding the Bosnians at Senkovics, and Janovich is whooping them up at Kiobuk. Some idea of the terrors of a British shindy on the Punjaub border may be gathered from the fact that such names as Barrookullen, Ghuznee, Kounegoorum, Mootakhala, and Muzufarabad are likely to be actively involved day after day.

LEGAL.

In Chancery, } Friday, the 11th day of October, A. D.
In Chambers. } 1878.

Law Stamp, 50c. Between Gilbert Clapp Barker, Plaintiff, and Peter Nevin, Defendant.

Upon the application of the above-named Plaintiff, and upon hearing read the affidavits of George James Sherry and John James Blucker Flint, and the depositions of John Doyle and of Daniel and Martin Nevin.

1. It is ordered that the defendant, Peter Nevin, do on or before the 21st day of December next answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause.

2. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order and an office copy of the bill of complaint herein, with the usual indorsement, be served on the said Daniel Nevin, and be deemed and taken to be good service on the said defendant. R. P. STEPENS, Ref.

11, 10, '78. O. B., 30, 132. F. A.

HOTEL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON.

The management of this elegantly appointed hotel has been assumed by JOSEPH S. DOYLE, late and for many years of the American House, Boston, and GEO. C. MEAD, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, who will endeavor to make it the most desirable hotel in the city for permanent and transient guests. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and handsomely furnished. The service and cuisine is first-class in every respect. Terms $3 per day. DOYLE & MEAD.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

A SAFE TRANSITION.

The Gulf Between Summer and Winter Safely Bridged.

And the Health of the Community Wholly Unimpaired.

Notwithstanding the Effects of Miasma and the Baneful Influences of Contagious Diseases.

The Holman Liver Pad as a Life Preserver and the Wonderful Results of Its Power.

What Messrs. Bates & Hanley, the Western Agents, Have Seen and Know.

The time which intervenes between the heated season and the coming of frosts is a critical period to most individuals. Especially is this true of miasmatic diseases and the troubles of the system consequent upon sudden changes of the weather. That the Holman Liver and Stomach Pad counteracts these direful influences has been proven in too many cases to admit of a doubt. In order that the public might know some of these authorities pains have been taken to collect them, and with the following results:

Dr. D. A. Loomis, late Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, St. Louis, Mo., has written the following:

GENTLEMEN: The Pad is a success. I have given its workings a personal inspection and I find that it merits my professional sanction. It acts kindly, safely, and effectively, and comes the nearest to a universal panacea of anything I know in medicine. The principle upon which it acts is as old as Hippocrates himself, and the only wonder is that the medical profession has not been simplified and made of some practical use to suffering humanity. I especially recommend the Pad in all malarial affections, and in chronic diseases of the various organs it is invaluable.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 6, 1878.—Capt. L. Gutherie, master of the schooner Simpson, said: "I had a severe attack of fever and ague which hung to me for months. I also suffered greatly from bronchitis, accompanied with an alarming cough. I obtained a Holman Liver Pad and wore it according to directions. I am entirely cured and now enjoy excellent health. All praise is due to the Holman Pad. I have recommended dozens with marvelous results."

CHICAGO, March 10, 1878.—GENTLEMEN: Some thirty days since I was taken down with chills, and after having tried various treatments to get cured, could get nothing that would effect a permanent cure until I was induced to try a Holman Pad. I am now entirely free from the disease, and feel entirely well. Yours,
J. C. RUSSELL.

Messrs. Bates & Hanley, the general agents for these goods, have a suite of offices at No. 134 Madison street, Chicago, with separate apartments for ladies presided over by an accomplished and refined lady, thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the remedies.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

EXPOSITION.

Only Four Days More!

ADMISSION:
ADULTS ....25 CENTS | CHILDREN.....15 CENTS

HAMLIN'S NEW THEATRE.
87 Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

Triumphant Success of the Celebrated
HYERS SISTERS COMBINATION
In their new Opera Bouffe Extravaganza, entitled
URLINA,
THE AFRICAN PRINCESS,
Every evening during the week. MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday, at 2:30, when will be produced
OUT OF BONDAGE.
Box Office open for Reserved Seats from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c.

Monday, Oct. 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
"Oh, for a stone-bow, to hit him in the eye!"
THE COMEDIANS,
ROBSON and CRANE,
In the most successful of all Comedies,
OUR BACHELORS.
"The funniest play of the century." ROBSON as the bald-headed Bangle. CRANE as the Jolly Jowler. With a superb cast of characters.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.
PROFESSOR
CROMWELL,
Commences his illustrated
ART ENTERTAINMENTS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 22.
See future announcements.

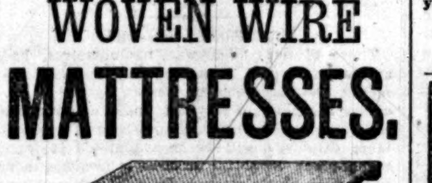
M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the grand presentations, every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, of the
TWO
ORPHANS!
Withdrawn after this week for the production, with New and Realistic Scenery, of KATIE MAYHEW'S
M'LISS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor.
NEW BILL—THIS MATINEE AND NIGHT
RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY.
"You are invited." Miss ALICE HARRISON, WILLIE EDOUIN, and Tremendous Large Burlesque Company, with Fine Orchestra, Chorus, and Scenery, to-night, in the new, delightful Extravaganza,
HIAWATHA!
Matinee—HORRORS.

CHICAGO JOCKEY CLUB TROT'G PARK.
Grand Balloon Ascension.
PROF. HARRY MELVILLE will make an ascension on Thursday, Oct. 17, at 4. p. m. Foot Racing at 3:30 p. m.—Prizes, $10, $5, $2.50 (for boys' race). Free to all runners. Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 15c.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

WOVEN WIRE
MATTRESSES.



MANUFACTURED BY
The Union Wire Mattress Co.,
5, 7 and 9 North Clark-st.,
CHICAGO.
Positively Warranted
NOT TO SAG.
Do not throw money away on cheap, coarse weave imitations, they cannot prove satisfactory.
BUY THE BEST.
For sale by Furniture Dealers and at our salesroom,
7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

MANIOCA.

MANIOCA
Makes delicious Puddings, Jellies, and Griddle-Cakes. Very economical. One package makes pudding for two dozen persons. Price 25 cents. Get a package from your Grocer. MANIOCA CO.,
45 and 47 Park-place, New York.

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS.

BURNETT'S
Standard PERFECTLY PURE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Flavoring
EXTRACTS

Housekeepers who study their interests will demand of their grocer strictly pure Vanilla only, and refuse to accept an adulterated compound, which may render the unscrupulous dealer a larger profit.

Thoughtful people should read the testimonials from Chicago's best Grocers, below.

June 15, 1878.
Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:
Gentlemen,—Knowing your Flavoring Extracts to be the finest made, it gives me pleasure to recommend them as such. Your Vanilla being entirely free from Tonqua, is sought for by housekeepers who know and appreciate an article of real merit.
L. C. PARDEE,
Successor to Stanton & Co.

July 30, 1878.
Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:
Gentlemen,—We have been selling your Standard Flavoring Extracts for many years, without a complaint. Giving as they do universal satisfaction, makes it a pleasure to handle such goods. We consider them the best, and always advise our customers to that effect.
ROCKWOOD BROS.
102 North Clark St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

Johnson's Method for Singing Classes,
By A. N. JOHNSON, is a book of admirable simplicity and clearness of explanation, and is indorsed by practical Singing-School Teachers as of the best. 77 Airs for practice, 40 Hymn Tunes, 16 Anthems, and 24 Glees and 4-part Songs, all intimately united with the instructions, forming a perfect and easy Method for teaching the Notes. The moderate price is in its favor. Price 60 cts., or $6 per dozen.

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ,
By WM. H. CLARKE, is a new and magnificent Instruction Book for those who wish to play the Organ (Pipe or Reed) in Church, is full of fine music for practice or enjoyment, forms a taste for the best kind of Organ Music, and has the unique and special merit of preparing the learner to compose and extemporize Interludes and Voluntaries, as well as to play them. Price $3.

The Musical Record:
The Weekly Musical Paper of the country! DEXTER SMITH, Editor. All Music Teachers need it. 5 cents per copy, $2 per year. 312 pages of music per year.

Any Book mailed post free for Retail Price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

BOSTON ELASTIC FABRIC CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
INDIA RUBBER GOODS
INDIA RUBBER BELTING (Patent Stretched).
CONDUCTING, HYDRANT, ENGINE, TANK, SUCTION, and STEAM HOSE.
COTTON AND LINEN HOSE (Rubber Lined).
INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING.
INDIA RUBBER VALVES, for Cold or Hot Water.
GASKETS, RINGS, &c., &c., including all kinds of Rubber Goods for Mechanical and Manufacturing uses.
Our goods are warranted in all cases.
CHAS. McBURNEY & CO., Agents,
175 Devonshire-st., Boston,
102 Chambers-st., New York.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sangiler, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 8:30 a. m.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wedn'ay, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
The Steamship "City of Berlin" will sail from New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Saturday, Oct. 26, at 3 p.m. Cabin passage, $100, $80, and $60; steerage, $28. Steamers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN. Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

GROVE HALL—MISS MONTFORT'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies; attractive home, thorough instruction, moderate terms. New Haven, Conn.

MEDICAL.

To CONSUMPTIVES
AND INVALIDS.
Use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and General Debility it is an acknowledged Specific Remedy, proved by 20 years' experience. TRY IT.
Price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by Druggists. 36 John St., New York.

CANCER
INSTITUTE.
Established in 1872 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

ASTHMA CATARRH, OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPITATION, and all affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

FINANCIAL.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.
The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*New York Tribune.*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE OF Purchasing and Depot Commissary, 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1878.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, Oct. 18, 1878, for furnishing the following supplies for the Subsistence Department United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.: 4,000 pounds cut loaf sugar and 8,500 pounds granulated sugar, in 100-pound net boxes,—boxes to be 1-inch stuff, tongued and grooved, lined with paper, and strapped; 1,800 pounds dried apples, evaporated, in 2-pound packages, cases strapped.

The above stores are required for immediate shipment.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased, as may be required at opening.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Brigadier General and C. S.

ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK,
NERVOUS AND
DEBILITATED!

SOUND BODILY HEALTH!
SECURED TO ALL.

ELECTRICITY,
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER
OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELECTRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
—AND—
BANDS.

The Best Known Curative Agent!

These highly perfected Curative appliances supply to the body mild and continuous currents of Electricity, and in so effective a manner that the most stubborn and complicated diseases yield to their electric influence after every other plan of treatment has failed. They are applicable to either sex, the young and old; and, although applied externally by the patient himself, exert a beneficent and recuperative influence throughout the entire economy. The electric action begins at once, as soon as the Belt or Band is applied, and the effects are perceptible almost from the start. Cases regarded incurable and of years standing, yield to their mild but wonderful influence. In no case can the application be attended with the least harmful effects. The action penetrates every bodily organ, and thus promotes Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition, and Circulation, restoring health and vigor to the debilitated constitution. Their many valuable qualities and adaptation for medical purposes obtained for them at once full recognition from scientists and the *elite* of the medical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree efficiency, comfort in application, and economy, and are *self-applicable by the patient himself*, for the speedy and effectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and Functional Diseases; among others the following:

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia, Nervousness,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Constipation, Epilepsy,
Sciatica, Paralysis,
Lumbago, Female Complaints,
Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases,
General Debility, Catarrh,
Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints,
Nervous Debility, General Ill-Health,
Liver Complaint, Deafness,
Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY
A large ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, containing valuable information and full particulars, may be had free. Call on or Address
PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,
Cor. 8th & Vine Sts., CINCINNATI, O.
Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE:
218 State Street, Chicago.
A Competent and Regularly Qualified Physician in attendance.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:20 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily	* 7:00 p m
For St. Joseph, etc., daily	*10:00 a m
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, etc. Friday	7:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10–12. Dr. James is 50 years of age.

Stuttering and Stammering positively cured or no pay.

KNOW THYSELF. A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1. sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

T. Garrett, Australia, is registered at the Sherman House.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue office yesterday were $25,356.

The County Collector sold property in the Union Park Addition yesterday.

Ex-Sheriff Sam B. Cluley, of Pittsburg, is stopping at the Sherman House.

The Hon. O. M. Barnes, candidate for the Governorship of Michigan, is at the Tremont.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $20,000 and silver $3,000.

The Rev. G. W. Martin, Grand Chaplain of the Masonic fraternity of this State, is at the Tremont House.

The United States Grand Jury was in session yesterday, and a number of counterfeit cases were considered.

Col. W. G. Kane, traveling correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, *Times*, and *Rural New-Yorker*, is at the Tremont House.

The following telegram was received by Capt. Lackey, of the Zouaves yesterday: "INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—The Chickasaw Guards will arrive in Chicago Thursday."

The first meeting of the Normal Sunday-school class of the North Division was held in Grace M. E. Church last evening. The attendance was large, and the class promises to be a success.

Commissioner Lenzen announces himself, open and above board, for Gen. Mann for Coroner, and Coroner Dietzsch says he will give him 5,000 votes among his friends. Here are two extremes, and both for Mann.

The case of D. L. Hough, charged with violating the city ordinance in tearing up Lake street, was not disposed of by Justice Summerfield this morning, being continued to give the legal lights more time to prepare.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 66 degrees; 10 a. m., 62; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 61; 8 p. m., 63. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.36; 8 p. m. 29.25.

Charles M. Morton has discontinued his work with the Chicago Avenue Church, for the purpose of giving his whole time to evangelistic and Gospel temperance meetings in Illinois. His headquarters will be at the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Sarah C. Sanders, mother-in-law of George E. Cooper, and a most estimable lady, died yesterday. The funeral services will be held to-day at 1 p. m. at Mr. Cooper's house, No. 1482 South Dearborn street, and will doubtless be attended by his many friends.

A large gold-headed cane, badly dented on top and sadly in need of varnish, bearing the inscription, "Detroit Democrats to Wilbur F. Storey," was found by the police yesterday on the corner of Twenty-third street and Wabash avenue. It was returned to the *Times* office.

Aggie Long, 23 years of age, inmate of a house of ill-fame kept by Julia Waters at No. 13 Meridian street, was found dead in bed at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. She went to bed at 10 o'clock the night before, apparently under the influence of liquor or morphine.

Mr. John H. Freeman, whose separation from the Ada-Street Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday-school was mentioned yesterday, has not been connected with it fifteen years, as was then stated, but three. The twelve preceding years he was with the Western-Avenue Church.

The examination of McKee Rankin, the actor, on the charge of libel brought by John F. Ryan, was to have taken place before Justice Haines yesterday. Mr. Rankin was not present, but his attorney for him waived examination, and he was held in $600 to the Criminal Court.

Mr. J. A. Mason, Superintendent of Machinery at the Exposition Building, was presented with a massive, solid gold watch-chain and seal last evening by the employes of the machinery and other departments, assisted by the exhibitors. The presentation was made by Judge Gary.

The accidents which have happened within the past few days by falling hods full of brick or mortar at the south end of the Green Building are due, not to the machine itself, which is alleged to be perfectly safe, but to the carelessness of the men who have been, until lately, in charge of it.

Monday night John Jurka, 37 years of age, residing at No. 189 Holt avenue, employed as fireman on Engine No. 318 of the Pan Handle Road, while taking his engine into the roundhouse at the corner of Carpenter and Kinzie streets, had his right shoulder accidentally broken.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler delivered a lecture before the Woman's Christian Association in Farwell Hall last evening. Owing to a lack of sufficient advertising, the weather, or some other cause, there was a very small attendance, not over 200 or 300 being present. The topic of his lecture was, "The Bible the Prophet of Science."

Late Monday night a male infant about 8 months of age was found on the doorsteps of the Ulrich Half-Orphan Asylum, No. 225 Burling street. A slip of paper bearing "Baptized Arthur," was pinned to its clothing. Mrs. Conrad Folz kindly cared for the little one until it was decided to send the waif to the Home of the Friendless.

The sale of the real estate of the M. O. Walker estate, ordered by the Probate Court some time ago, took place yesterday at the entrance to the Court, and was conducted by Gen. Chetlain, the administrator. The property sold was incumbered to the amount of $520,000. It was sold subject to this incumbrance, and the sale brought $36,000, a larger sum than the administrator or heirs hoped for. A number of creditors were present, and were well pleased with the result.

A meeting of the fellow-salesmen of the late James C. McNulty, in the employ of Stettauer Bros., who, it will be remembered, was injured the other day by a fall from a street-car, from the effects of which he died, was held last evening at the Sherman House, and resolutions of respect and esteem for his many good qualities and of sorrow at his untimely taking off were reported and adopted. The body has been removed to Galena for interment.

Capt. Oscar Greenhalgh, of the tug D. F. Edwards, last evening reported that Martin McFarren, acting as custodian of the tug and also as linesman, was drowned at 7:20 last evening. When about a half mile out from the pier, McFarren attempted to draw a bucket of water, and in so doing accidentally fell over the taffrail into the lake and was seen no more. A thorough search was made in the vicinity, but the body did not again come to the surface. Deceased has a brother in business at No. 286 South Water street.

Mr. Nathan Morgan, the well-known veterinary surgeon, who was thrown from his buggy last Saturday evening, died from the effect of the injuries received before 10 o'clock Monday night at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. H. Miller, No. 197 Ellis avenue. Mr. Morgan was 70 years of age, and one of the old settlers, coming here from New York State some twenty years ago. He was an old and enthusiastic horseman, and could talk more "horse" than almost any man in this city. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

About thirty of the cabinet-makers employed by Bauerle & Stark, No. 228 West Ohio street, struck about a week ago for an advance of 15 per cent. A few of the strikers have since returned, but the majority are still out and their places have not yet been filled. Plenty of men can be found who are willing to work at the present rate of wages, but such as have applied for work have been frightened off by the threats and intimidations of the strikers. One of the men who was especially loud in his threats Monday was promptly arrested. The members of the firm announce their intention of holding out against any advance whatever, and feel confident of gaining their point.

The congregation of the Grace M. E. Church gathered at the church last night to tender a farewell sociable to their pastor, the Rev. John Atkinson, who is about to leave them after a pastorate of three years, which is the limit allowed by the Methodist Church. An interesting feature of this gathering was the presentation of a purse of about $450 as a token of the esteem and affection of the congregation for their retiring pastor. The presentation was accompanied with a short address by Mr. G. B. Dunham, who especially commended the recipient for his arduous labors and complete success in finishing the church edifice. The pastor then spoke a few works of thanks for the gift and of regret in leaving a church where he had had so many warm and earnest friends. After the speech-making, the evening was filled up with social intercourse and the usual refreshments.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Comptroller yesterday finished signing 1,465 city warrants, amounting to $25,658.55, to be paid to the Fire Department to-morrow for last month's services. The police will not be paid off for several days.

The Mayor is still under the weather. He came down in the forenoon and signed a bundle of vouchers from the Comptroller's office, after which he went home for the day. His physician has ordered him to remain quiet for a time to avoid a protracted illness.

The Mayor and Chief of Police will continue to carry out the programme of preventing the "Metropolitan City Railroad Company" from tearing up the streets and laying tracks, backed by the advice of the Council, and nothing but an injunction upon the city will enable the Company to go on with its work at present.

By the adjournment of the Supreme Court yesterday, without filing any decision in the Henry Fuller scrip and warrant cases, the city has won a victory, because now the opinion, whatever it may be, will not be until January, by which time Comptroller Farwell expects to have taken in all the remaining warrants of 1877, amounting to $400,000. So that a decision adverse to the city would not affect the paper now outstanding.

The Superintendent of Buildings, Cleaveland, was asked by a reporter what he thought of the proposition to make the new City-Hall three stories instead of four, as first contemplated. He thought that three stories would furnish all the room the city required, and that it could be so arranged as not to destroy the architectural symmetry of the two buildings. He, however, appeared to think it improbable that this would be done. The trouble is, with both city and county, that the contracts for the upper stories have been let, and that the contractors will not relinquish them except for an unreasonable sum.

Comptroller Farwell was asked by a reporter yesterday what he thought of the resolution passed by the Council Monday night requiring that no outside legal advice should be employed and paid for by the Mayor or Comptroller unless previously passed upon and sanctioned by the Council. He replied that it would make very little difference, except in cases of emergency, such as the absence of the Corporation Counsel and his assistants, as was frequently the case when their presence was required at Ottawa or other places, and a case came up which needed immediate attention. He cited the Gage case as an illustration. The old city charter provided that the Comptroller should have full power to engage outside legal services at any time when occasion required, but the new charter has nothing to say upon the subject.

S. J. TILDEN.

HIS RAILROAD INCOME.

The examination which is expected to develop evidences of crookedness on the part of Sam Tilden, the cipherer, in connection with his income returns, was begun yesterday morning before Commissioner Hoyne, sitting in the United States Circuit Court room. The Government was represented by Roger M. Sherman, District Attorney at New York, and the wily proprietor of the cipher and the great Democratic party by his special counsel retained in the case, Thomas Harlan, of New York,—well along in years, but not up to "the wild, Western way of doing things,"—fresh from his experience as a replevin artist at Marquette and as a defendant at Detroit. For some reason or other Mr. T. B. Blackstone and Judge Beckwith were not present, but Mr. Harlan had already received notice that the word "others" included Mr. J. B. Redfield, Secretary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Mr. Burton C. Cook, solicitor for the same. So, without further ado,

MR. REDFIELD

took the stand. He was examined by Mr. Sherman, whose first question was whether the following sums had been paid to Samuel J. Tilden for services rendered: In 1862, $10,300; 1863, $15,000; 1865, $8,100; 1866, $7,092; 1867, $6,800; 1868, $5,000; and 1869, $20,000. Mr. Redfield replied that the papers bearing on this had been destroyed in the fire.

Mr. Sherman wanted to know if he was perfectly sure about that, and the witness further replied that all the books and papers of the Company were burned at the time of the great fire. He had made a minute search for the documents requested in the examination, but had been unable to find any referring in any way to such payments.

Mr. Sherman asked the witness if he had brought with him the books and papers of the Company relating to the transfer and absorption of the stock of

THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY

by the Northwestern, and, if so, whether he had ascertained the amount paid the defendant for his services in that connection. The reply was that Mr. B. C. Cook, solicitor of the Northwestern, would answer that question.

Mr. Cook thereupon stated that the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern had instructed him to state that the books of the Company bearing upon this matter were at all times open to inspection at the Company's general office, but they would not be brought into court, since they were being constantly used in the Company's daily business, and could not be spared.

Mr. Sherman seemed satisfied at this invitation to go and see for himself, and asked Mr. Redfield if any bill had been rendered by the defendant for services in reorganizing the Peninsula Railroad and in transferring its stock to the Northwestern.

Mr. Harlan objected to this, as he did to a great many other things. The witness answered that he had no recollection of such a bill being presented. He went on to say that trust-deeds had been issued by the Northwestern to the stockholders of the Peninsula Railroad in connection with its transfer, and the defendant acted as Trustee in the matter.

Mr. Sherman then inquired whether any bonds had been issued in connection with the trust-deeds, and the witness answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Sherman then asked whether Mr. Tilden had also acted as Trustee for the bondholders or not, and the witness replied that he had. He could not remember whether Mr. Tilden had received any remuneration for his services as Trustee or not. In reply to some questions relating to the extension of the Northwestern to Ft. Howard, asked with the evident purpose of ascertaining what part Tilden had taken in the extension and what remuneration, if any, he had received for such services, the witness said he would have to look at the books which were locked up in his office to get any definite information on this point. In response to another question, witness said that Tilden had not acted as Trustee for the land-grant bonds of the road issued to pay the expenses of the extension. As to the details of the consolidation of the Peninsular with the Northwestern, and Tilden's connection therewith, the witness displayed the densest ignorance. Equally meagre was the amount of information he was able to furnish concerning the consolidation of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad with the Northwestern, the consolidation of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad with the Northwestern, and other swallowings. After a number of ineffectual attempts on the part of Mr. Sherman to ascertain certain other facts in connection with the history of these consolidations, the witness' standing reply being that he couldn't state anything definitely without the books, Mr. Sherman asked that the examination be held at some place convenient to the witness, and where he could get the necessary books. Mr. Cook said his office was at the disposal of the District Attorney, and that the books could there be seen. Whatever loose papers were needed could be brought over to the Commissioner's office.

Mr. Sherman thought it a good idea to

ADJOURN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

to Mr. Cook's office.

Mr. Harlan, the technical, who hasn't as yet got "used to this wild, Western way of doing things," rather kicked and growled out something that was scarcely audible, with the exception of a few detached words that sounded like "Won't consent; must have notice."

Mr. Sherman, in his blunt way, vociferated into the ear of Tilden's counsel, who is a little hard of hearing: "I understand you, then, to object to holding the investigation in any place except the Commissioner's office?"

Mr. Harlan's reply showed a nice discrimination in the use of terms. "I don't object," said he. "I said I would give no consent."

It was finally arranged that the examination should be taken up again this morning at Mr. Cook's office, where Mr. Redfield will be able to produce the books in connection with his testimony.

Then it occurred to the Commissioner that he could not, on account of office business, remain at Mr. Cook's during the entire investigation. Mr. Sherman stated the difficulty to Mr. Harlan, and the Commissioner remarked that Mr. Harlan's consent to his calling the thing to order and then leaving to attend to his own business would be very gratifying, since it would accommodate him immensely.

"Well," replied Mr. Harlan, "I don't think I am bound under the circumstances to accommodate the Government; but I will accommodate you of course, as much as possible."

Thus ended the first day.

THE FRIEDBERGS.

TRYING TO GET OUT ON HABEAS CORPUS.

The hearing of the habeas-corpus case of Lesser Friedberg, arrested for complicity in the murder of Officer Race, came up before Judge McAllister yesterday morning, having been continued from last Thursday. The court-room was crowded with spectators, but it was a very quiet and orderly crowd.

The first witness was Joe Dixon, who gave an account of the killing of Officer Race, and all the circumstances attending the same as far as known, all of which has already been told in the papers.

Capt. Simon O'Donnell testified that he visited Friedberg's place just after the murder of Officer Race, and found a lot of silks on the floor near some trunks. Arrested Friedberg, and asked him where he was at the time of the shooting. At first he said he didn't know anything about it, but afterward admitted he was there. Also had a talk with Mrs. Friedberg, who said she did not see the shooting.

The examination of these witnesses was allowed to be very wide, as the Judge said he wanted to hear all the facts of the case, so as to decide what crime Friedberg had been guilty of.

AUGUSTUS F. HUTCHINS,

the manager of E. S. Jaffray & Co., dry-goods dealers, on Fifth avenue, testified that his store had been robbed of a large amount of silks and velvets; that he had identified the goods taken at the time of the murder as the same stolen from his store. He saw them at the station; there were about $1,500 of silks and $1,200 of other goods.

JOSEPH MURNANE

was the next witness. He said a boy told him a few minutes after the occurrence that an officer had been shot, and some parties were taking some goods away from Friedberg's shop. He went there, and, by Officer O'Donnell's suggestion, found where the horse and wagon belonged. This was done by letting the horse go of his own accord where he would. The horse went to a barn in an alley between Indiana and Ohio, Jefferson and Desplaines streets. There he found William Lane and J. Lynnett, who admitted they owned the rig, but claimed it had been stolen from them. Lane was a well-known thief, and the reputation of Lynnett was not good.

Capt. O'Donnell, recalled, corroborated the last witness as to the neat way in which the owner of the horse and wagon was discovered. He also testified that Lane admitted he had served a two years' term in Joliet, and was then just out of the Bridewell.

OFFICER JAMES SHANLON

testified that on the night of the 4th of October, about five minutes to 10, he left Officer Race on the corner of Polk and State streets, and when he was himself between Polk and Harrison streets he heard a shot. He turned back and met a horse and wagon near Polk street coming on a run. He stopped it and found the wagon contained a lot of silks and handkerchiefs and cloth. He took them back to 474 State street, where the murder was committed, and left them in charge of a man. Saw Officer Race in a dying condition, and ran for Dr. Blanchard, but before he got back the officer was dead. The horse and wagon were taken to the station. He went back to the pawnbroker's and saw some piles of cloth on the floor. The shop was not open at the time, apparently, but, on turning the knob of the door, he found the door was not locked. There was a light burning dimly inside. He found bundles of silk tied up with silk handkerchiefs knotted together. The handkerchiefs were of the same quality as those found in the wagon. The wagon was painted entirely green, with two springs, and looked like an express-wagon, but it had no name or number. He saw Mrs. Friedberg when he went back.

It was admitted by the defense that the silks, etc., in question were not entered on Friedberg's books, and that he had a license to keep a pawnbroker's establishment.

Mr. Tuthill then asked for a continuance, on the ground of the absence of an important witness, Dr. Smith, who would testify that he saw the horse and wagon in question at Friedberg's place the afternoon of the 4th inst., and a man in it talking to Friedberg. Some discussion followed, during which it turned out that Mr. Tuthill was a delegate to one of the conventions, and wanted to go to the convention. Judge McAllister said he wanted to get through with the examination that day.

Mr. E. S. Hutchins was then recalled, and gave the names of the members of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. They were E. S., W. P., and Howard S. Jaffray, Robert Hutchinson and James McVicker. He also testified that the night of the robbery he was in Milwaukee, and received a telegram about 11 o'clock at night that the store had been robbed. The watchman, he thought, found it out first.

MR. TRUDE

then asked to have Friedberg admitted to bail. He said there was no evidence in the least to convict him with the murder as accessory. The facts which the defense would prove were briefly that, on the night of the 4th inst., about ten minutes before the murder, a young man came in Friedberg's store and asked if the latter would buy any goods, saying he had some for sale. Friedberg said he would buy nothing unless he saw it first. He was at the time in a room in the rear of the store reading a German paper, and his wife, sister, and sister's husband, Patrick Harvey, and a strange lady were there too. Some ten minutes after a wagon drove up, and the same man who had been in before said he was going to bring in some goods to be examined, and that he had better unload them first and discharge the driver. Friedberg got up and looked at them, and told the man to take them away. Harvey then started out toward the front of the store, and as he got to the front door the shot was fired. There was no connection between Friedberg and the burglars. The property had all been restored. So it was only a question of receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen.

Judge McAllister said that he would not attempt to decide on the question of Friedberg's guilt until he heard all the evidence, nor would he admit him to bail.

The prosecution had no more witnesses except Dr. Smith, who was not present, and Trude then opened his side.

On the part of the defense,

BERTHA HARVEY,

of 427 State street, was examined. She testified that on the evening of the 4th of October she went to Mr. Friedberg's to visit. While they were there a man came in and said he had some silk handkerchiefs to sell. Friedberg said he would have to see the goods. The man went away, and came back in about ten minutes. Friedberg went out, and witness heard him say, "For God's sake take them goods out. I don't want them here." Witness and her husband both jumped up, and saw the man go out, and Friedberg went with him. She then heard a shot, and her husband went out. The door between the store and back room was open, and when the stranger came in Friedberg went into the store to the front part of it. While he was there witness' husband came in; that was about half-past 9. The store was lighted up with a kerosene lamp, and the back room was lighted by gas, a kerosene lamp, and two candles. It was the most important holiday of the year, and on that account candles were used. When Friedberg said "Take the goods away," the man went out without saying anything. Before Friedberg came back into the dining-room the shot was heard. The man was not in the store when the shot was fired. The man was smaller than Friedberg or witness' husband. He was a young man dressed in black with a cap on. When the shot was fired and Friedberg went out Mrs. Friedberg followed, then came back, and fainted away. When she came to she wanted to go to the police station, and she and her husband, Friedberg, then went away. When the man went out after Friedberg told him to take the goods away, the goods were left in the store.

PATRICK HARVEY,

a plumber and gas-fitter at 427 State street, and husband of the preceding witness, was next examined. He first became acquainted with Friedberg in New York in 1869. Witness went to Friedberg's at half-past 9 the night of Oct. 4 to take his wife home. She was talking with her sister, Mrs. Friedberg, when he got there. He noticed a man in the store talking to Friedberg as he went through. When the man left, Friedberg said he wanted to sell some handkerchiefs, and asked witness whether he should buy them, and witness advised him not to have anything to do with them, for fear he would get into a scrape. Friedberg said it would do no harm to look at them. When the man came back, witness heard something heavy drop, and some one inquired for a basket. Friedberg said he had none. Witness, after Friedberg refused to take the goods, started out the front door of the store, and on the step he heard and saw the shot. Went out and saw it was an officer, and raised him up. A man in the wagon fired the shot. Officer Race was then on the west side of the wagon, between the wheels. Did not know where the man went to who came into the store. He was low-statured, clean-shaven face, with soft hat and black clothes. The man who asked for the basket was not the same to whom Friedberg was talking when witness first came in. Friedberg stayed around the store ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting. Neither witness nor Friedberg tried to stop the wagon. The nearest gas-light to the spot where the shooting took place was in Fredigke's drug-store. The street-lamps were not then lighted. It was only a minute between the time when the packages were dropped and the man asked for a basket and the sound of the shot.

Mr. Trude then again asked to have his client bailed out, claiming that he could not possibly be held for murder, and receiving stolen property was a bailable offense.

Judge McAllister said it would be extraordinary to bail a prisoner before the examination was concluded; he wanted to hear the whole evidence first.

Some talk followed, the result of which was the postponement of the further hearing until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

THE OTHER CASES.

The cases of Amelia Friedburg, Patrick and Bertha Harvey, were called up in Justice Summerfield's Court yesterday morning, and all were continued to the 22d, or until the inquest upon the remains of Officer Race has been held. There are two charges against Mrs. Friedburg, one for violating the city ordinance in not keeping a proper record of goods received, and the other for receiving stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Patrick Harvey and his wife, relatives of the Friedburgs, were charged with being accessory to burglary before and after the fact. It was decided by the Court not to go into these matters just yet, but to wait for further developments in the murder.

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

EXAMINATION ON THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

The case of "The People vs. Henry Greenebaum" was called yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Justice Foote. Mr. Greenebaum appeared, flanked by Messrs. Small and Jacobs, and Col. Juessen spoke for the prosecution, represented in the person of Mr. E. D. Webber. The first thing done was the taking of a change of venue from Justice Foote to Justice D'Wolf. At the latter court a continuance was asked for by Mr. Juessen. This request the Court denied, the prosecution failing to show sufficient grounds. Mr. Small made objection, and though Mr. Juessen repeated his request for a continuance that the books of the German National Bank might be brought in, the Court stuck to his first decision, and denied the motion.

Mr. Small then moved that the case be quashed because of the lack of jurisdiction of the court. The case was one for the Court in Chancery. He read the complaint, which has heretofore been noticed in these columns, and commented upon the various charges and specifications contained therein. He claimed that no embezzlement had been committed; that Greenebaum had done the alleged-to-be criminal acts by and with the consent and approval of the Directors of the bank. For the loans which Mr. Greenebaum had made from the bank he had deposited real-estate securities. Mr. Greenebaum had not defrauded the bank. He had not intended to do so. His acts, rid of a fraudulent intent, were not such as to render him guilty of criminality. He was liable, perhaps, as an officer of the bank. The proper tribunal might determine that.

COL. JUESSEN

said, in reply, that a eulogy of Henry Greenebaum should follow the pending trial. The complaint was not an indictment and did not need so much particularity. As the complaint stood there were two general, specific and direct, charges of fraud. The specifications, which were put in only to determine the amount of bail, did not touch the main charges—embezzling $225,000 at one time and $69,000 at another. The charges were made in the language of the statute. The Court had jurisdiction. Greenebaum had first stolen $115,000 by selling to the bank the bank building for $225,000, when it was worth only $110,000; had acted without the knowledge and approval of the Directors of the bank and contrary to the provisions of the bank charter. The charter provided that the bank should buy no real estate except that actually needed for the accommodation of its banking business. Notwithstanding that charter, Greenebaum had forced the bank to buy the building,—had executed a quit-claim deed thereof and pocketed the money. That was larceny. Mr. Greenebaum had no right, in the contemplation of the other charges, to take $25,000 worth of bonds from the bank and put in their place $9,000 worth of real estate. The other item was as damning as true. He, Greenebaum, had drawn money from the bank and put in its place his individual note. There was no reason, he concluded, that Henry Greenebaum should be subjected to a civil suit. No Court would hold so. The public would not hold so. If Greenebaum was as guiltless as his counsel would have the Court believe, why did he permit his counsel to make a technical objection that he might not be subjected to an examination?

Mr. Jacobs, counsel for the defense, said that Col. Juessen had not filed a proper complaint. The motion to quash was a lawyer's motion, made against the wishes of Greenebaum. The Chancery Court was the place for the suit. Mr. Jacobs reiterated his associate's reasons why the action should be quashed. If Mr. Greenebaum had sold to the bank the bank building with the consent and approval of the officers of the bank, was it embezzlement, even though the bargain was a good one for the seller?

The Court said that the charge was directly made that Greenebaum had embezzled $225,000, and the complaint specified how it had been embezzled. The complaint was substantially a good one. The complaint was sustained.

THE BOOKS.

Col. Juessen then dispatched a messenger for three journals and ledgers, and the bills-receivable book of the German Savings Bank.

Mr. O. H. Horton, Receiver for the defunct bank, said that the books could not be introduced in evidence, because they should not go out of his hands. Agreed to.

The messenger aforesaid returned bearing six bank-books, and Mr. Max Rhode was called for, sworn, and put upon the stand. He said that he had been a bookkeeper since January, 1874; had examined the books of the German Savings Bank at the request of Mr. Webber and Col. Juessen. Referring to one of the journals, witness said that an entry made therein Nov. 30, 1873, showed that bills receivable to the amount of $220,000 had been taken out and the bank building put in as security. An entry of June 30, 1874, showed that the building was then transferred from the investment account to the real-estate account. An entry of May 27, 1876, showed that the building was then taken out of the real-estate account and put back in the investment account. An entry of Sept. 12, 1877, showed that the surplus account had been credited with $20,000, and that amount charged to the investment account (which took off from the cost of the building the sum of $20,000). At the time the bank suspended, said the witness, the building stood in the investment account.

Col. Juessen then drew out from the witness a recapitulation of his above-noted testimony, and asked if the ledgers agreed with the journals.

The defense admitted that the books agreed with each other.

In reply to questions from the defense, Mr. Rhode said that he was mistaken when he had said that the loans made by the bank appeared in the investment account. They should and did appear in the bills-receivable account. There was also a demand-loan account, which comprised loans made payable on demand. The time loans were placed on the bills-receivable account. The investment account was of bonds and real estate. In his examination of the books of the bank witness said that he had asked and received explanations from Mr. Hoyne and Mr. Haerting, officers of the bank. He had seen the quit-claim deed which Greenebaum had given to the bank.

Mr. Juessen here introduced the said quit-claim deed conveying the building known as Greenebaum's Building, on Fifth avenue, to the German Savings Bank for the consideration of $1: also, the returns made by Greenebaum, the President, and Weiss, the Cashier, to the State Auditor, showing the condition of the bank. The returns were dated each one in December, and covered the years 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876. No return was made in 1877, because the bank broke before the time arrived to make a return. The purpose of these returns, said Col. Juessen, was to show that no real estate had been held by the bank at the time the returns were made.

MR. E. D. WEBBER,

the complaining witness, was next sworn. He said that he had examined the books, papers, etc.; spent about a week at the work; found no certificate setting forth that the bank-building was worth the money for which it was turned in; went to Germany in June, 1876, and returned September, 1878; had talked to Greenebaum before going about the condition of his, Greenebaum's, affairs, and that gentleman had said that the street-rumors about his insolvency were false and malicious; that he owned the bank-building clear of all incumbrance. Witness owned at the time of the conversation with Greenebaum $20,000 worth of stock in the German National and $5,000 worth in the German Savings. Upon the cross-examination, witness said that since his return from Europe he had asked Greenebaum to give him $5,000 cash and $10,000 in real estate for his claims upon the two banks. Witness remarked that Greenebaum had refused, and witness threatened to send him to the Penitentiary. "And that is what I am trying to do now," he added. Witness had been interested in the affairs of the bank only in so far as he drew his dividend regularly. Mr. Webber further testified that he had only made an offer to sell out to Greenebaum before he had examined the bank books. Since his discovery he had not wished to sell out.

Col. Juessen then referred to the charter of the bank, and read therefrom to the effect that the bank could own only so much real estate as was necessary for the carrying on of its own business, etc., etc. He also introduced in evidence the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors of the savings bank from July 1, 1870, the date of the first meeting. Those minutes, by reports thereof signed by Mr. Greenebaum and Mr. Weiss, showed that the transfer of the building was made in 1873.

MR. JOHN HEARTING

was next called. He said that he had been a Director of the German Savings Bank; was so in 1873, and likewise before and after that date. He first learned from his son, who was a bookkeeper in the bank, that the bank building had been transferred by Greenebaum to the bank; learned the same thing several weeks after at a Directors' meeting. He had been asked about the ownership of the building, and charged with having agreed to its transfer. He was not present at the meeting when the trade was consummated. He had stated those facts to a gentleman named Hoff, because that gentleman had accused him with being a party to the transaction. It was true that some years ago he had gone at Greenebaum's request and in behalf of the bank to complain to City-Assessor McGrath that the assessment was too high.

Upon the re-direct examination Mr. Herting said that he never gave his consent to the purchase of the building. It was true that he had signed a statement of the condition of the bank, in which statement was a record of the fact that the bank owned the building, and with the quit-claim deed before him. He knew nothing about the statement when he signed it, nor that the building had been put in at $220,000. He relied on Greenebaum's statement.

THE HON. THOMAS HOYNE

was then sworn. He too had been a Director of the bank for many years. Could not remember when he first learned that the building had been sold or exchanged to the bank. Greenebaum had told him that the trade had been made. Could not say when it was. At no time as an officer of the concern did he authorize the transfer of the building, and he never sanctioned the act.

The defense asked if Mr. Greenebaum had told him in November, 1872, that the trade was made. Mr. Hoyne could not remember.

"Did you approve of the transaction?" asked the defense.

Mr. Hoyne—Well, Mr. Greenebaum was so thoroughly master of the situation, and I had always trusted in him so implicitly, that I could not say what I felt when he told me about it.

Witness continued by saying that Mr. G. had told him that the exchange was made that the bank might have better securities.

In reply to the prosecution witness said that he did know that Mr. G. had thrown back into the bank vaults the poor security, and that it was now one of the assets of the bank.

The statement as to which Mr. Herting had acknowledged his signature was shown Mr. Hoyne. He recognized his also, and said concerning the statement that the State Auditor had come all the way to Chicago to see the statement, and the only item he found fault with was the building. Mr. Hoyne again said that he did not authorize the purchase of the building.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock a. m. to-day.

THE JAPANESE ART-SALE.

Those of our citizens who, like ourselves, had an opportunity of attending the Japanese art-sale at the warerooms of Messrs. Butters & Co. during the month of May last, and of admiring the superb and varied assortment of Oriental treasures there displayed, will be most gratified to learn that another delightful surprise is awaiting them in the form of one more collection, fresh and perfect, selected most carefully by the Messrs. Doyle, the well-known art critics, for their patrons and customers in this city.

In examining this beautiful assemblage of all that is recherche, unique, and interesting in ancient as well as modern art among the Japanese, one is completely bewildered by the novelty variety, and beauty everywhere presented. A taste and appreciation for the beautiful and ornamental is noticeably developing itself among Chicago's best and most cultivated people, and to those we especially commend this rare and exquisite group of art treasures and gems, satisfied that they will only have to see them in order to appreciate and purchase. In passing hastily through the salesrooms of Chicago's oldest auctioneers, the Messrs. Butters & Co., on yesterday, we were dazzled by the rich and elegant coloring of the different objects filling the entire space about us. We could only linger to admire, and wish that in our case we might not be obliged to break that commandment which enjoins us not to covet our neighbor's property. We understand from Mr. Doyle that these sales of Japanese works of art will commence on Thursday, the 17th inst., continuing, without any reserve whatever, daily, until the entire collection is sold. Messrs. Butters & Co. will dispose of them in a satisfactory manner, we have no doubt, they having experience, taste, and discrimination to direct their efforts in so doing. F. A. B.

DON'T MISS THIS GRAND CHANCE

to buy what furniture you want. To make room for a lot of new styles in chamber and parlor suits, we will sell our immense stock at cost. Furniture Manufacturers' Union, 269 and 271 State street.

DRUNKENNESS---CONSUMPTION.

Dr. D'Unger, Minneapolis, Minn., discoverer of the Cinchona Cure, positively cures all cases of drunkenness. He is the originator of the new carbon treatment for consumption. Consult him.

THE RAILROADS.

THE CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was held yesterday at the office of the Company in this city. The annual report was submitted. It showed a very flattering state of affairs. The gross earnings during the past year were $784,555.76. Operating expenses, etc., $555,039.73. Net earnings, $229,516.03. This amount is largely in excess of the annual interest. If the business continues to increase in the same ratio during the present year as it has during the past, it is believed that a dividend can be declared at the next meeting.

The following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: F. W. Huidekoper, Chicago; Franklin H. Story, Boston; George W. Gill, Worcester, Mass.; Thomas W. Shannon, John W. Brookman, and Henry B. Hammond, New York; C. E. Stevens, Boston; Joseph G. English, Danville, Ill.; T. F. Leonard, Springfield, Ill. Subsequently the Directors met and elected the following officers: F. D. Huidekoper, President; A. S. Dunham, Secretary and General Ticket Agent; J. C. Calhoun, Treasurer; G. S. Lyford, Superintendent; and Robert Forsyth, General Freight Agent.

M., I. & N.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 15.—The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway commenced running its trains into this city to-day over the tracks of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern and Keokuk & Des Moines from Alexandria. The general offices will be removed here in a few days, and this will be the headquarters of the Company.

AID PROPOSITION DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 15.—The proposition to appropriate $65,000 in aid of the Fort Wayne, Markle & Southwestern Narrow-Gauge Railway was to-day defeated by the voters of Wayne Township by 1,200 majority.

ITEMS.

The Springfield Rolling-Mill is filling large orders for rails for the Logansport & Southwestern Railroad.

The annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will meet at Indianapolis to-morrow. This Association is not as favorable to strikes as it used to be.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield is now running three trains each way daily, having an important Indianapolis connection via the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.

Mr. Harry College, news agent on the Illinois Central between Cairo and Chicago, and who was taken suddenly ill last Sunday, as it was supposed with yellow fever, resumed his run yesterday. He confirms the report of two deaths and twelve cases at Cairo Monday.

RELIGIOUS.

THE ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., Oct. 15.—No tidings yet from to the private conference now going on. The rumors as to trials and tribulations were not well founded. The brethren mean business, and the reporters eat apples in the vestibule. The Bishop has promised to read the appointments to-morrow, which will be a glad relief to the painful suspense.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Oct. 16—1 a. m.—Following are the appointments: Chicago District W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder; Chicago—Clark Street, M. M. Parkhurst; Wabash Avenue, A. W. Patten; Trinity, W. F. Crafts; Michigan Avenue, John Williamson; Langley Avenue, J. C. Clendenning; State Street, E. M. Boring; Grace, R. Shepard; Grant Place, F. P. Cleveland; Centenary, H. W. Thomas; Ada Street, S. H. Adams; Park Avenue, S. McChesney; Western Avenue, J. M. Caldwell; Fulton Street, W. H. Holmes; St. Paul, S. P. Marsh; Halsted Street, William Craven; Simpson, J. Halling; Winter Street, George Chase; Englewood, F. M. Bristol; Grand Crossing, J. W. Richards; Ravenswood, F. Hillinton; Evanston First, R. M. Hatfield; Libertyville, S. T. Shaw; Volo and Centennial, A. Youker; Waukegan, L. Meredith; Park Ridge, C. W. Thornton; Arlington Heights, C. R. Ford; Palatine, W. Thatcher; Barrington, J. R. Hitchcock; Austin, D. M. Thompkins; Oak Park, T. R. S. Trowbridge; Wheaton, R. Congdon; Turner, W. P. Gray; Geneva, Joseph Caldwell; Batavia, A. Gurney; St. Charles, N. O. Freeman; Downer's Grove, J. N. Foster.

Rockford District—H. L. Martin, Presiding Elder; Rockford—Centennial, W. T. Spencer; Winnebago Street, R. S. Cantine; Winnebago, J. Adams Byron; Westfield, W. L. Wire; Belvidere, W. S. Harrington; Roscoe, J. M. Clendenning; Rockton, B. L. Smith; Round Prairie, G. L. Stuff; Big Foot, R. Beatty; Richmond, P. C. Stire; Ringwood, W. A. Adron; Nunda, O. E. Buech; Dundee, N. Critchett; Woodstock, S. Earngy; Elgin, W. H. Burns; Marengo, G. W. Reeves; Cherry Valley, G. C. Clark; Charter Oak, W. F. Delap; New Nulford, W. H. Haight; Harlem, S. Cates; Burrett, J. H. Jordan.

Freeport District—J. H. Moore, Presiding Elder; Freeport—First, S. A. W. Jewett; Embury, G. S. Young; Galena, J. O. Cramb; Hanover, J. H. Soule; Council Hill, Thomas Cochrane; Scales Mound, F. F. Farmiloe; Apple River, G. L. Wiley; Warren, Joseph Crummer; Nora, George Richardson; Lena, J. Adgers; Orangeville, R. A. Hadmood; Dakotah, G. H. Wells; Durand, D. W. Linn; Shirland, J. M. Conlee; Pratonia, Robert Proctor; Forreston, H. J. Huslan; Lanark, E. W. Drew; Mount Carroll, E. W. Adams; Savannah, G. H. Sullivan; Thomson, Samuel Lanner; Fair Haven, Edwin Breene; Elizabeth, J. H. Thomas; Woodbine, J. L. Iberton; Shannon, Cyrus F. Kreyder.

Dixon District—J. Lingberger, Presiding Elder; Bacon, G. R. Van Horne; Albany, T. R. Sattefield; Amboy, A. Campbell; Ashton, J. S. David; Bethel, G. Sibley; Blackberry, R. H. Welkinson; Burlington, J. Witcomb; Coleta, H. F. Clendenning; Courtland, B. Hemes; Creston, J. Mardelle; DeKalb, L. Kurts; Erie, T. A. Ewing; Franklin Grove, A. A. Schoonmaker; Fulton, W. H. Griggs; Genoa, M. H. Springer; Hampshire, B. H. Cartwright; Ravaville, J. T. Cooper; Kingston, A. Newton; Leaf River, J. G. B. Chadford; Lee Centre, M. C. Smith; Lighthouse Point, W. A. Cross; Lindon, J. Bush; Malta, R. M. Smith; Milledgeville, C. E. Smith; Morrison, E. W. Carr; Mt. Morris, A. T. Needham; Oregon, H. Crews; Polo, F. A. Matteson; Rochelle, T. E. Springer; Rock Falls, A. H. Miller; Broadway, Sterling, J. B. McGunfin; Fourth Street, Sterling, W. D. Atchison; Sycamore, F. A. Harding.

Mendota District—W. H. Smith, Presiding Elder; Aurora—First, W. A. Smith; Galena Street, A. J. Scott; Arlington, Ben. J. Close; Earlville, J. R. Burns; Freedom, S. L. Hellewell; Green's Corners, B. F. Frontz; Henkley, N. M. Stokes; Leland, Malden, and Dover, H. N. Read; Millington, S. S. Earl; Metugin, E. H. Beal; Newark and Sheridan, J. W. Lee; North Prairie, R. S. Latt; Pawpaw, S. B. Smart; Plano, W. H. Tibboles; Prairie Centre, T. C. Young; Prophetstown, S. Stover; Princeton, James Brown; Oswego and Little Rock, J. C. Stoughton; Sandville, W. Goodfellow; Steward and Turner Grove, C. H. Hoffman; Somonauk, J. G. Campbell; Dublette, W. H. Rhodes; Sinclair, M. L. Averill; Shabbona, A. B. Melter; Tamico and Spring Hill, F. Pomery; Waterman, C. A. Bucks; West Bureau, C. M. Hurlbut; Walnut, E. Brown; Wyonette, J. Hartman; Yorkville, C. Brookins.

Joliet District—W. H. Glass, Presiding Elder; Joliet—Ottawa Street, N. H. Axtell; Richard Street, E. C. Arnold; Kankakee, A. J. Jutkins; Second Church, T. Sweet; Ottawa, Jellis; Morris, S. Marlburne; Plainfield, J. W. Phelps; Lockport, W. H. Strout; Lemont, M. H. Plumb; Wilmington, J. H. Norris; Elmwood, W. C. Clark; Chanahon, R. Gellespie; Lockwood, M. F. Mitty; Pectonica, A. H. Needham; Manteno, G. W. Winslow; Minooka, J. Barbridge; Plattville, W. R. Hoadley; Frankfort, G. R. Haver; Crete, H. U. Reynolds; Momence, J. H. Rhodes; Twelve-Mile Grove, G. P. Norris; Seneca, S. Chipperfield; Deselma, H. R. Andes; LaSalle, J. R. Allen; Monkana, R. H. Bibbins.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The fifth annual Church Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced a series of meetings at Christ Church, this city, this evening. Some thirty-five eminent divines and prominent churchmen have already arrived. The Rev. Dr. Dudley, of Kentucky, occupied the session with an introductory address, in which he explained the object of the session and scope of the subjects to be discussed. The Congress will close its sessions on Friday evening.

OBITUARY.

Death of Arthur Cheney, Manager of the Boston Globe Theatre.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 15.—Arthur Cheney, Manager of the Globe Theatre in this city, and partner in the firm of Cheney Bros., silk manufacturers, died this morning, after a long and painful illness. His interest in the drama led him in 1876 to join with Dexter H. Follet in the erection of the theatre known as Selwyn's Theatre, which, after Mr. Selwyn's retirement as manager, became the Globe. Since then Mr. Cheney has been identified with this theatre, and the present Globe Theatre was erected on the site of the old Globe, after that was burned. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Cheney, during his connection with the Globe, lost more than $450,000. He leaves but little property. His wife, under the will of Mr. Cheney's father, has a valuable life interest in the silk manufactory. As a theatrical manager, Mr. Cheney enjoyed the distinction of being singularly liberal and generous. He had little disposition to stint or save when any proposed economy threatened to injure his company or to cheapen his stage. His wish seemed always to be to make the largest provision for the public pleasure, and to that end he worked and schemed to have his theatre as elegant, perfect, and complete as possible.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN.

Visitors to the Exposition will be well repaid for their trouble if they will pause a few moments at the south end of the gallery and inspect the very large and elegant display of fruits, grain, and woods collected from the lands along the line of the International & Great Northern Railroad of Texas The wheat was taken from Williamson County, where the yield has been on an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre. The oats yielded eighty bushels. There are also specimens of rye, barley, and millet, all in excellent condition, and showing an extraordinary acreage.

In fruits there should be mentioned first of all the peaches, of which nearly 100 varieties and grades are shown. They are ready for picking all the way from the middle of May until late in the fall. There are also about seventy-five varieties of apples, ripening from May till midwinter. The pears are considered equal to the best of California raising, and number twenty varieties. The grape department is also noteworthy, some of the clusters being fourteen inches in length. Notice should also be taken of the plums, apricots, nectarines, quinces, pomegranates, oranges, dewberries, blackberries, cherries, strawberries, tomatoes from twelve to fourteen inches around, onions, cucumbers, beans, egg plant, okra, pepper, radish, and peas. There is also a great variety of building-stone, and iron ore, besides over 100 specimens of timbers, including the large walnut, oak, hickory, *bois d'arc*, and gum. The cotton and tobacco exhibits are also very fine. Full information can be had of D. K. Smith, Northern Passenger Agent, No. 104 Clark street.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15.—The Orange case came up in court again to-day. Joseph Dautre, Q. C., for the defense, withdrew his application for a change of venue, and it was finally decided to commence the trial here to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GODERICH, Oct. 15.—Collector Cavin, of the Inland Revenue Department, to-night arrested Edward Munn, who was engaged in distributing illicit stills throughout the country and instructing people how to work them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 15.—It is reported that gold in paying quantities has been discovered by two experienced miners in the Battle River at Battle Ford.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES.

COLLEY—UNDERWOOD—At the residence of Daniel Welch, Esq., Adrian, Mich., on the 15th inst., Thomas D. Colley, of Chicago, and Emma Underwood, of Adrian.

ROLLINS—WASHBURN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Needham, Mass., Oct. 8, by the Rev. S. W. Bush, Charles H. Rollins, of Chicago, and Jennet P. Washburn, of Needham.

DEATHS.

ROLOSON—In this city, Monday, Oct. 14, at her late residence, 983 Prairie-av., Levanche Dunham, wife of Robert W. Roloson.

Funeral at the house Wednesday at 2½ o'clock p. m.

SANDERS—Oct. 14, at her residence, 1482 South Dearborn-st., Mrs. Sarah C. Sanders, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at the house Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock p. m. Carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. Friends of Mrs. George E. Cooper, Mrs. George D. Organ, and Mrs. George W. Brown are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Cleveland (O.) and Eldora (Ia.) papers please copy.

DILLON—The funeral of John Dillon will take place to-day (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock, from No. 6 Nixon-st. to Jesuit Church; from thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

OSWELL—In this city, Oct. 14, at 167 North Halsted-st., Ada C. Lewis, of consumption, aged 16 years, daughter of Mrs. Hattie Lewis Oswell.

Funeral from Tabernacle Church, on Morgan-st., at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, 16th inst. Friends are invited to the Church.

Her gentle ways and loving words won for her the love of all her companions and associates.

Wait! my dear one, wait!
When you reach the Celestial Strand,
For thy mother may be toiling up
To the heights of the Better Land.
For the years that fall like molten lead
On the hearts this side of the sea,
Will pass like the light of a beautiful dream,
My dear child, o'er thee.

CARPENTER—At her residence, 582 Carroll-av., at 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 14, Mrs. Beulah Carpenter, aged 79 years 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock p. m.

☞ Homer, Cortland County, papers please copy.

LIGUE—Oct. 14, William Ligue, oldest son of Joseph Ligue, aged 8 years.

Funeral Wednesday from the residence of his parents, corner of Laurel and F-sts., by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ANDERSON—Oct. 15, at 5 a. m., Mabel Louise Anderson, aged 10 months and 9 days, only child of Benjamin N. and Alpha C. Anderson.

Funeral from their residence, 555 Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock to-day. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

GUDGELL—In New York City, Monday, Oct. 14, Mrs. O. E. Gudgell, of Chicago.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL CANDIDATES ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET are requested to meet at 2 p. m. to-day at parlors Nos. 1 and 2 Pacific Hotel to organize a Campaign Committee.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH Ward Republican Club at 335½ Blue Island-av. to-day, 16th.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will meet this evening at 636 Milwaukee-av.

THE EXECUTIVE AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF the Liquor-Dealers' Picnic are requested to meet this evening at Wasserman's, 20 Clark-st., at 8 o'clock. All holders of tickets or unadjusted claims must be present, as there will be no more meetings. Per order JOSEPH MACKIN, Chairman. W. F. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

THE REV. S. GILBERT WILL CONDUCT THE noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall, 150 Madison-st., to-day.

THE PALACE CAR ALGERA IS SECURED FOR the excursion to Collyer, Kansas, leaving on Monday next. For particulars apply at the office of the Chicago Soldiers' Colony, 86 Washington-st.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at John Raber's, 139 Archer-av., this evening at 8 o'clock.

RAILROAD LANDS.

100 Bushels of Corn per Acre

Were raised on the Mississippi bottom lands near Cairo, the past season. The Illinois Central Railroad Company has a large quantity of similar bottom lands for sale at from $4 to $6 per acre, on time. These lands are usually not heavily timbered—easily cleared for cultivation—and produce immense crops of corn, which always finds a ready Southern market. For further particulars apply to P. DAGGY, Land Commissioner I. C. R. R. Co., Room 11, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill. Send for a Map.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS HATTIE M. HULL.

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Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc. LADIES AND GENTS.

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GROUND CUT EMBOSSED GLASS SIGNS, ETC. GLASS. WESTERN SAND BLAST CO. CORNER CLINTON & JACKSON STS. CHICAGO.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Quick! Quick! Drink it while it foams. The ebullition is instantaneous when the water is mixed with Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

The most highly sanctioned and popular saline of the Western Hemisphere. Dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, constipation, affections of the kidneys, liver, and inflammatory disorders promptly yield to its remedial action. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Rubbers Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a. m.

Goods of all grades, from Medium Quality to the Best Made, and the assortment complete. Men's Fur Lined and Warm Lined Goods will be sold. Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 9:30 A. M. REGULAR TRADE SALE OF Crockery, Glassware, and Furniture.

25 Crates Crockery, in open lots, 500 Barrels Glassware, assorted, 50 Doz. Lamps, 500 Doz. Argand Chimneys, 500 Doz. Sun Burners.

FURNITURE AT 12 O'CLOCK, Consisting of Parlor Suits, Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Commodes, Marble-top Tables, Lounges, Chairs, Walnut Tables, Rockers, Easy Chairs, Patent Rockers, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Chromos, &c. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

CATALOGUE SALE 150 FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT STORE 106 MADISON-ST., Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 16 and 17, At 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

PICTURES ON FREE EXHIBITION Tuesday, during Day and Evening.

This superb collection embraces many Fine Works of American and Foreign Artists, and is well worthy the attention of BUYERS. Sale positively unreserved. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

Our Regular Weekly Sale, Friday Morning, Oct. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, A full line Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain CARPETS, The entire stock of a dealer, Crockery and Glassware, Tinware, &c., &c., Chromos, Blankets, Comforters, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO. Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Etc., THURSDAY, Oct. 17, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE JAPANESE WORKS OF ART. THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. See advertisement on first page of Tribune. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF CROCKERY, On Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock. 40 Crates W. G. Crockery, in open lots. 15 Casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in open lots. 18 Casks Rock. and Yellow Ware, in original pkgs. 230 Pkgs. Glassware, assorted. 335 Lamps, assorted. Goods packed for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS, TUESDAY, OCT. 15. DRY GOODS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF DRY GOODS. BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS TO-MORROW. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a. m., A LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 50 Parlor Suits and 20 Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Pat. Rockers, Solid Comfort Chairs, Bedsteads, Commodes, Bureaus, Hair, Wool, and Cotton Mattresses, Springs, &c. Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Chromos, Cyl. and Office Desks, Brussels, Wool and Ingrain Carpets, 10 rolls English Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets. Large lot of Second-hand Goods, Heating Stoves, &c. D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

WE WILL SELL TO-DAY, PARLOR & CHAMBER SUITS, BEDSTEADS, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Lounges, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets. Large lot of No. 1 Heating and Cook Stoves. A large lot of Second-hand Furniture, Dishes, Bedding, Table Linen, &c., the contents of a 10-room house. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

CUT FLOWERS.

BULBS For Winter Flowering, every variety; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Funerals, etc. Pampas Grass Flowers for Mantels. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

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